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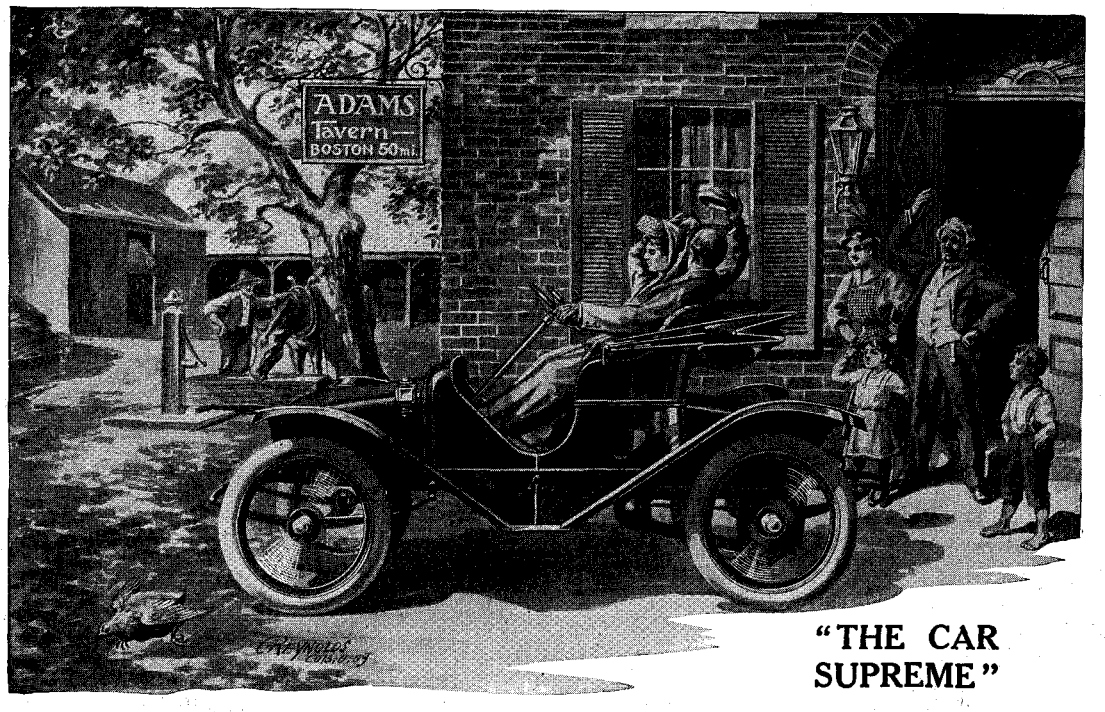

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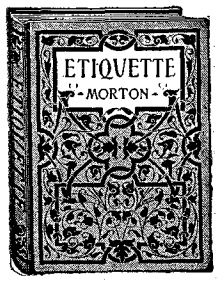

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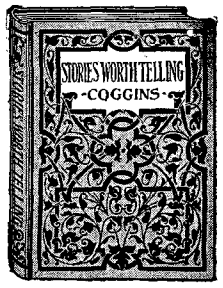

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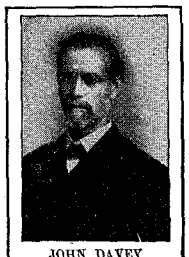

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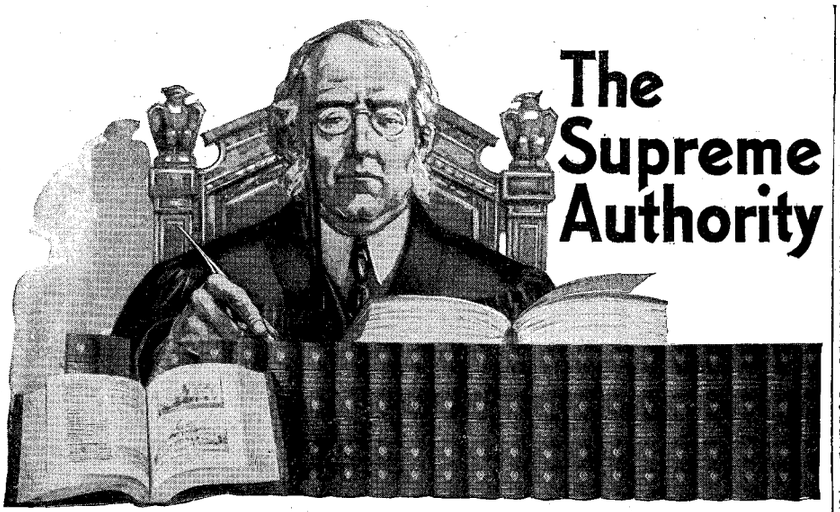

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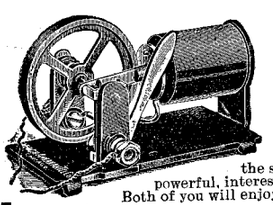

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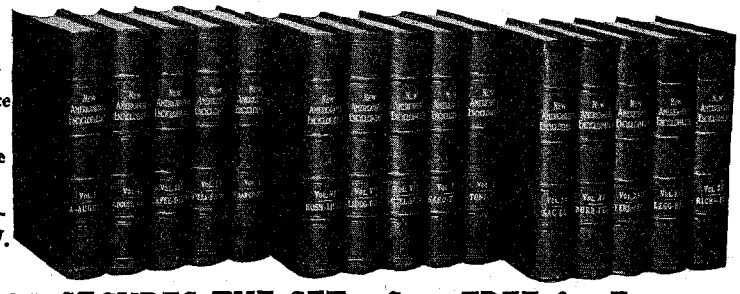

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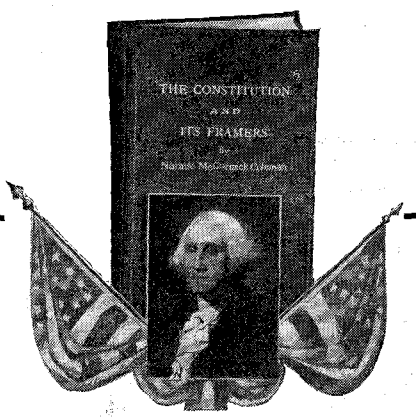

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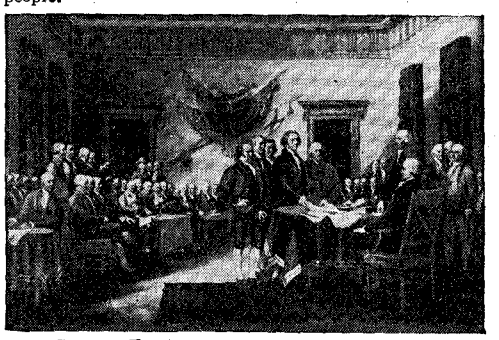

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VOL. XL., NO. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1035

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE TARIFF'S PART IN HIGH PRICES

THE Republicans seem to be considerably sobered by the largely increased Democratic majority revealed a few days ago in the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri, where an election was held to choose a successor to the late Representative De Armond. In 1908 the Democratic plurality was 2,160—the present Democratic plurality is 3,791. The Payne Tariff and the present high prices were made the main issue in the contest, the dispatches say, so that this is the first test of popular feeling on the subject, and the result is causing some deep thought. If the Democratic vote should rise in proportion throughout the country next November, it might easily mean a Democratic House of Representatives, and some of the Republican papers are plainly warning their party of the danger. Missouri evidently wants to be "shown," remarks one editor, and the rest of the country shares the "Missouri" feeling. "Dismay has seized the high-tariff propagandists," declares the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Rep.), and they will try to blame prosperity for the high prices, but this paper warns them that it is no time for sophistry, and the blame must be put where it belongs. "The whole nation is insurgent," says the Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette* (Rep.), and "from one end of the country to the other the people are mad clear through." President Taft is said to be concerned about his own State of Ohio, and a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) lays much of the dissatisfaction to the tariff. "Tariff-reform sentiment penetrates Ohio Republicanism through and through," we read, "and they were highly dissatisfied with the extent to which the President went in commending a tariff bill generally regarded as a dishonest evasion of his own promises of reform."

An investigation of the rapid rise of the cost of living is to be made by commissioners of the Senate and House, and while all causes are to be looked into, public attention seems to center on the tariff. Senator Elkins (Rep.) objected violently to a resolution of investigation that ignored this feature, and the measure was changed to include it. President Taft's wish, says the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "is that the food investigation shall get the truth regardless of injury or benefit to the cause of the high chieftains of protection," and a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* reports similarly:

"The President, according to Congressmen who enjoy his confidence, believes that an inquiry, no matter how conducted, which did not include the tariff and which was not painstaking to the highest degree would be worse than useless, and he realizes, it was said to-day, that such an investigation would work great injury to the Republican party and its chances for victory at the coming State and Congressional elections."

The Senate committee is to report not only the causes of the rise in prices, but also remedies to remove these causes, and drafts of bills to correct the evils discovered. The investigation is to delve into such subjects as these:

Wages, salaries, and earnings, and whether the increase in them has kept pace with the increase in the cost of living.

Increased price of such articles as meat, grain, provisions, cotton, wool, clothing, rents, lumber, coal, iron, oil, brick, and cement.

Price to the producer, the wholesaler or jobber, the retailer, and the consumer, at which articles included in the investigation were distributed and sold in the year 1900, and the price for their disposition and sale at the present time.

The cost of production of the articles mentioned, and the cost of their distribution and sale when in the hands of the wholesaler or jobber and the retailer between the same periods.

Whether such articles have been increased in price by reason of the increased production of gold throughout the world and the expansion of the currency in the United States, or by tariff or other legislation of Congress, or by any monopoly, combination, or conspiracy to control, regulate, or restrain interstate or foreign commerce in the supply, distribution, or sale of such articles.

The prices of food products on the farm in various parts of the United States.

Wholesale prices of such food products at the wholesale trade centers of the United States.

Retail prices of such food products in the larger cities of the United States, and also a comparative statement showing the costs of production on the farm.

Without waiting for the result of this inquiry, Representative Otto Foelker (Rep.), of New York, has brought in a bill providing that the duties on meats shall be suspended for one year. The duty on meat is only a cent and a half a pound, and some protectionists argue that so small a duty will make no difference. But if it makes no difference, reply the revisionists, why not remove it? The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) hopes the bill will pass; and the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* (Rep.) thinks it would be a good idea to adopt it "to observe just what would happen in the meat business with the duty removed." Another Republican paper, the Detroit *Journal*, observes that this particular duty "is small enough to be negligible," and adds:

"Evidently, then, no damage can be done by experimenting with the needless tariff on meat.

"It is just barely possible that this rate of one and one-half cents a pound, slight as it is and needless for a country that needs no protection, is just enough protection for the Meat Trust to enable it to control meat prices in this country. It is just possible that the removal of the tariff rate would enable the whole strip of American territory along the Canadian border to buy meat in Canada, for instance, at a price materially, if not considerably, less than that territory now pays, without alternative or competition, to the packers' combination in Chicago."

The remarkable admission is made by the stanchly Republican

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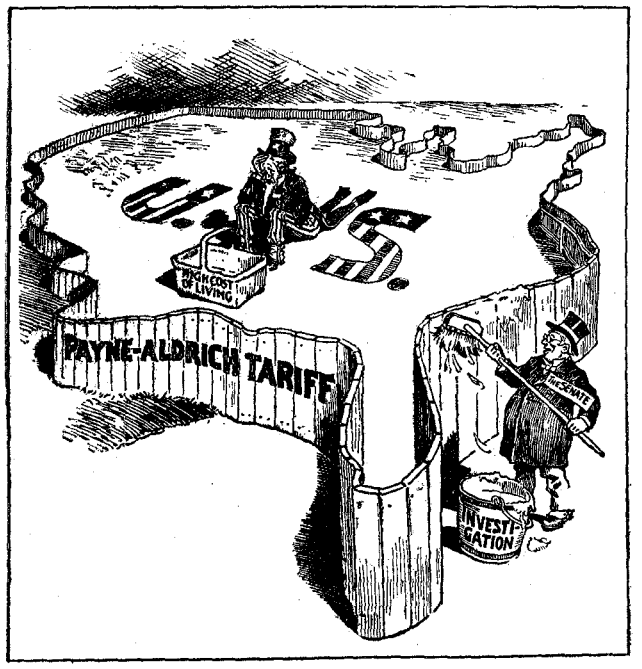
Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, that "the situation which was revealed in the Sixth Missouri District may be said to have been fairly representative of that of the entire West and of much of the East," and unless the Republicans pull together the outlook for



BIGGEST JOB OF WHITEWASHING ON RECORD.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

next November, it thinks, will be dark. But "they are pulling together now," and all will be well in the fall. This paper favors a full investigation of the relation between the tariff and high prices because it is confident that the tariff will be vindicated. It remarks:

"It can be clearly proved that the existing tariff law is not responsible for the increased cost of living. More increases can be found in articles outside of, than inside of, its schedules. The Elkins investigation, if it could lead to uncovering some of the combines which force dealers of all sorts and all sizes into price-

FROZEN STOCK NOT DATED
MRS O'LEARY'S COW
COLD STORAGE TRUST
SUPPOSED ORIGINAL SPOONER CONFINED BY MOSES
THE LAMB THAT WENT TO SCHOOL WITH MARY
RESTORED
NOW VALUABLE RELIC OF THE LOW PRICES OF 1890
BACON PROBABLY PACKED BY SIR FRANCIS
EGGS VINTAGE OF 1894
McWHORTER

THE ARCHEOLOGIST.

—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

fixing agreements or out of business, might lead to inquiry as to where and by whom these associations are financed. We are unable to presume that a man of the intelligence of Senator Aldrich is not aware that the tariff law could not be convicted of forcing up prices in lines it in no way touches. It would be equally impossible to convince us that Senator Aldrich does not know that an Elkins investigation of causes would clinch the fact that, in a great many lines, the development of American industry under the stimulus of protection has forced prices down."

A good word for the tariff also appears in the New York *Press* (Rep.), which says:

"By all means let one or both of the Congress investigating committees show the relation of the tariff to the high cost of living.

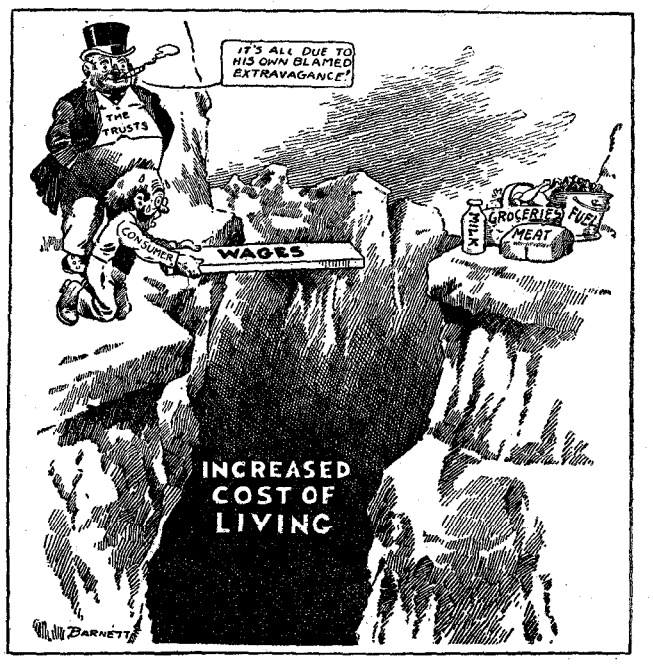
"For example, that cotton has been going up and up; no tariff. That, with a woolen tariff, clothes are as cheap as they ever were.

"For example, that anthracite coal joined the upward procession; no tariff. A tariff on many cotton manufactures, which have scarcely advanced, tho raw material and labor have.

"For example, that sugar is dearer with a tariff reduction than it was when the duty was higher. That, with a duty on hides, shoes did not go up; now prices of shoes are mounting; free hides.

"There is plenty more. Let's have it all, faithfully and officially. Then, perhaps, the people of the United States will understand that this cost-of-living question is a problem rather deeper than the average shallow pate that undertakes to show us why something is that isn't and something isn't that is."

Turning now to the opposition press, we find the flat declaration



TOO SHORT.

—Barnett in the Los Angeles *Herald*.

in the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) that whatever the conclusions of the Congressional committees, "there will remain in the public mind a settled conviction that the tariff on food products should be materially reduced or abolished altogether," and "unless the tariff is reduced by the votes of Republicans it will be reduced by the votes of Democrats whom the November elections will be very likely to make a majority of the next House of Representatives." "Congress does not make public opinion," it adds sententiously, "but public opinion makes and unmakes Congress."

The relation between prices and the tariff seems very simple to the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), which observes:

"We find it difficult to understand what the tariff is for if not to raise prices. The theory is that without it men would not make enough money, and that, therefore, it is necessary to enable them to make more money. The more money must come out of higher prices. And the higher prices are legislated into existence when high duties are imposed. No one ever heard the wool-growers, the Arkwright Club, the Steel Trust, or the Beef Trust demanding protection in order that they might be compelled to reduce prices.

"This thought is never in their minds. They want the high duties, and then higher ones, in order that they may make larger profits. They are never looked on as price-reducers. Yet when

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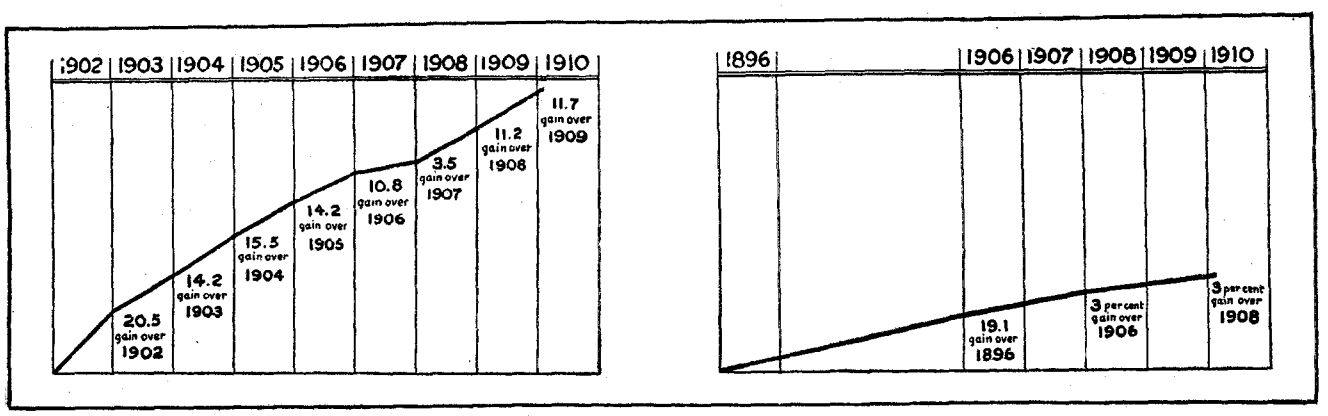


Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

SHOWING THE RISE IN THE AVERAGE PRICE OF 96 STAPLE COMMODITIES.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE RISE IN WAGES BASED ON AN INVESTIGATION OF 4,000 LARGE INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WHY IT IS HARD TO MAKE ENDS MEET.

they accomplish precisely what they were intended to accomplish we are told by experts like Payne that prices are not affected, that the tariff does not do what it is expected to do. . . . . .

"When prices are high, and when there is one force in operation that was put to work for the express purpose of lifting prices, the ordinary, non-expert citizen is likely to believe that there is some connection between the two phenomena."

This is the way it looks to the Providence *Journal* (Ind.):

"When the American has to pay more than the Englishman for American products, it is clear to the dullest intelligence that he is paying a disproportionate share of the profit, and that it is the monopoly of the American market which permits such shameless extortion."

Even if all this furore should result in a Democratic victory next November, however, it may not affect the tariff in the slightest, believes the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), which says:

"There may be the biggest sort of an upheaval in November and yet leave the present tariff law perfectly safe. No one cognizant of the situation at the Capitol will be disturbed for a moment by the fear of a Republican Senate accepting new tariff schedules framed by a Democratic or an insurgent House."

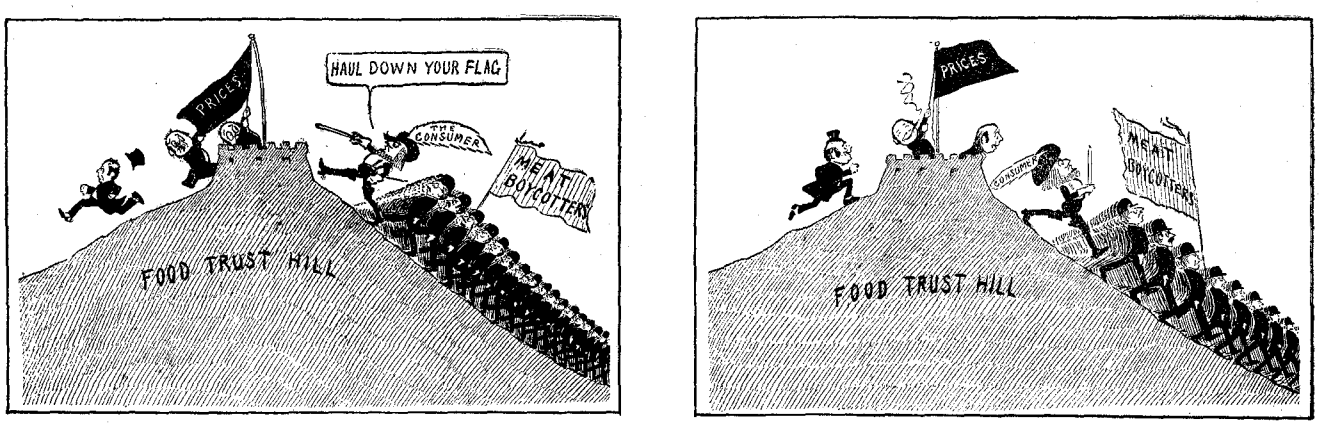
THE DANBURY HATTERS HARD HIT

WITH a verdict for nearly a quarter of a million dollars against the United Hatters of North America, remarks a paragrapher, that classic phrase "mad as a hatter" acquires a new meaning. This verdict, which was rendered in the United States Circuit Court in Hartford, Conn., is the latest development in the famous Danbury hat case, which has been before the courts for the past six years. The Boston *Transcript* labels it "the longest trial on record with respect to the legal rights of labor organizations." The plaintiff in the suit is D. E. Loewe, a hat-manufacturer of Danbury, against whom a union boycott was begun about eight years ago. The damages are based on the loss inflicted by this boycott between July, 1902, and September, 1903, and are estimated by the jury at $74,000. As the suit was brought under the Sherman Antitrust Law the sum is automatically tripled, making it $222,000. The defendants actually named in the case are Martin Lawlor and 240 other union hatters, and an appeal is promised on the ground that the penalty is excessive.

The case, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "deserves to be regarded as historic." It is generally recognized by the press as a pivotal incident in the history of labor litigation. The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following version of the case:

"Officers of the United Hatters of North America in 1902 selected the manufactory of Loewe & Company for a test of strength, and demanded that it be 'unionized'—that is, that only union men be employed, and that the factory be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the union. There were a number of other non-union factories with which the Hatters' Union at that time raised no issue, but upon the refusal of Loewe to entertain their demand they ordered a strike of his employees, altho the latter had no grievance and had made no demand upon their employers. The firm managed to train new workers and to maintain its output, after considerable loss and delay, whereupon the union instituted a boycott and called the American Federation of Labor to its support. The boycott . . . was carried into every State in which sales of hats were made by the Loewe factory. Spies traced the shipments; jobbers and retailers in other cities were threatened with ruin if they continued to deal with Loewe, and the boycott worked great injury to the manufacturer. There is no substantial dispute about the facts; the campaign was carried on openly by the agents of the Hatters' Union and their labor allies, and the injury done to the business of the Loewe firm was serious.

"The struggle began in July, 1902, and has been actively prosecuted ever since that time. In September, 1903, legal proceedings were begun under the Sherman Antitrust Act against the individual



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

"The noble King of France, he had ten thousand men,
He marched them up a hill one day—and he marched them down again." —Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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strikers, their homes and bank deposits being attached. Counsel for the defendants raised a demurrer as to the applicability of that law to combinations of labor 'operating in restraint of trade,' and so important was this issue that the trial court and the Circuit Court of Appeals hastened the reference of the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. That tribunal, just a year ago, by a unanimous decision, ruled that the suit had been properly brought, and that [if the facts alleged by the complainants could be established] a conspiracy in restraint of trade, within the meaning of the Antitrust Law, existed. Under this ruling the case was retried at Hartford, and the damages awarded."

Thus, according to the same paper, "another staggering blow has been dealt the boycott as a weapon of industrial warfare," while the New York *Times*, phrasing its opinion even more vigorously, declares that the decision "has struck a coward's weapon from the hand of labor." *The Times* thinks that "Mr. Gompers himself will admit that this penalty is deterrent," and adds that "if it is not, there remains the criminal enginery of the act." "It would be impossible to overestimate the effect of this judgment," says the Baltimore *American*, which goes on to express a belief that the most sincere sentiment against the resort to the boycott in labor disputes "will be found among the thousands of the labor rank and file."

Almost immediately after the decision a bill was introduced in Congress to legalize the secondary boycott by exempting labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman Antitrust Law. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Knights of Labor, at the recent convention in Albany, adopted a formal resolution opposing such exemption on the ground that it would

"confer upon the labor trust the right to boycott, and any legislation which seeks to deprive one class of citizens of rights, privileges, or immunities accorded to any other class would be opposed to and subversive of the fundamental principles of equal rights and equal justice on which our Government is based."

On the other hand, Edward Carmody, of the United Hatters of North America, is quoted as saying:

"This decision, if it is upheld, would apply, under the Sherman Act, to every union on strike if it tried to win the strike. Under this decision acts harmless in themselves might be construed as coming under the law, and in fighting this case for the hatters we are making a fight for all organized labor."

And in the Chicago *Socialist* we find the following ironical comment on the Circuit Court's decision:

"At last the Sherman Antitrust Law has been enforced. At last one criminal trust has been haled before the bar of justice and made to suffer. Now the cost of living will be reduced. Now the beef, oil, steel, and the whole long list of trusts will tremble before the terrors that are about to fall. . . . . .

"It is no wonder that Attorney Davenport declared that this decision is 'a new declaration of independence.' It means that all the trusts will be promptly busted and—— Just here we discovered that the defendant in this case was not John D. Rockefeller, or Morgan, or Guggenheim, but a TRADE-UNION.

"The horrible crime of which they were guilty was trying to secure better food for workingmen, better homes and clothing for their wives, better schooling for their children. They had dared to go on strike to secure these things. They had been desperate enough to try to go hungry until their exploiters should give them more of what their toil created. They had conspired together to give those who do the work of the world a trifling better life.

"Such a crime could not be condoned. So they are to be punished to the limit. Their little homes will be confiscated and sold for damages. Their wages will be seized, their union treasury looted, their organization either disrupted or forced to become an outlawed, hunted, conspiratory band.

"Once more a trust law has worked like an old army musket, doing its heaviest damage to those it pretends to protect."

This fine of $222,000, declares the New York *American*, when compared with the assets of the 200 defendants, utterly dwarfs the famous $29,000,000 fine which was vainly aimed against the Standard Oil Company by Judge Landis. To quote in part:

"There isn't any doubt, fellow citizens, that the fine of $222,000 inflicted on those hat-makers amounts to more THAN ALL THE WEALTH OF ALL THE CONVICTED MEN PUT TOGETHER. . . . . .

"Suppose that a court had said that the guilty Standard Oil Trust and its members must be fined MORE THAN THE TOTAL WEALTH OF ALL OF THEM COMBINED! THAT WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AT LEAST!

"If such a fine as that had been inflicted, or even suggested, the people would have said that the judge was insane.

"Foreign nations would have said, 'The people of the United States are going crazy.'

"Such a decision could not have stood for a moment.

"And yet, fellow citizens, if Rockefeller, Morgan, Rogers, Archbold, and all the other Standard Oil 'union workers,' had been fined every dollar of their fortunes, and a good deal more, they would only have been treated by the court exactly as those hat-makers at Hartford have just been treated with a fine of $222,000."

"How will the damages be collected?" asks the Boston *Advertiser*. This is answered in a Hartford dispatch to the New York *Tribune* by the statement that "the American Federation of Labor stands ready to tax every union man in the country ten cents in order to pay the damages."

"A new Declaration of Independence" is the way the verdict is characterized by Daniel Davenport, of counsel for the plaintiffs. It means further, he goes on to say, "that individual members of labor-unions are bound by the action of their officers, and they cannot allow them to do as they please." This, notes the Indianapolis *News*, is the only new principle established by the decision. The union itself, *The News* points out, is not responsible, "for it has no legal existence inasmuch as it is not incorporated."

As the matter stands, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, "the cause of the amelioration of the conditions of labor through the more fundamental and orderly processes of Socialism must gain a much stronger position in labor-union circles." Says the New York *Tribune*, expressing satisfaction with the verdict:

"One form of compulsion in restraint of trade is just as odious as another. If a labor-union and a manufacturing concern disagree, each has a right to declare non-intercourse with the other. The concern is entitled to discharge its employees, if contracts do not prevent, and the employees have a right to agree not to use the articles manufactured by the employer. The two combatants may boycott each other directly, but they must fight it out fairly between themselves and refrain from drawing innocent third parties unwillingly into the quarrel. The boycotted concern is not entitled to conspire with other concerns to deprive the boycotters of employment, or to threaten or annoy other concerns which do employ them. Similarly, the boycotters must not use intimidation to discourage outsiders from handling or buying the boycotted firm's products. It is a fair law, working impartially both ways. Were blacklisting and secondary boycotting allowed, one small labor dispute might spread so as to involve the whole country and entail loss, annoyance, and privation on millions of people in no way concerned in the dispute and having no proper interest one way or another in its settlement."

Comparing this case with the famous Bucks Stove case, Mr. James M. Beck, of Mr. Loewe's counsel, says:

"The Bucks Stove case established the right of a court of equity to enjoin the continuance of a boycott; while the Danbury hat case establishes the power of a court of law to give punitive damages for the injuries previously inflicted by a boycott. Taken together, the two decisions give an effective defense both to employers and to independent employees. The two decisions are likely to play an equally important part in the social and political history of this country with the Taff-Vale decision in England.

"The Taff-Vale decision laid down the same doctrine as to the liability of a labor organization for damages inflicted by a boycott. It was followed by legislation which gave immunity to the advocates of the 'closed shop.' Whether the Danbury hat case will be followed by similar legislation in this case remains to be seen."

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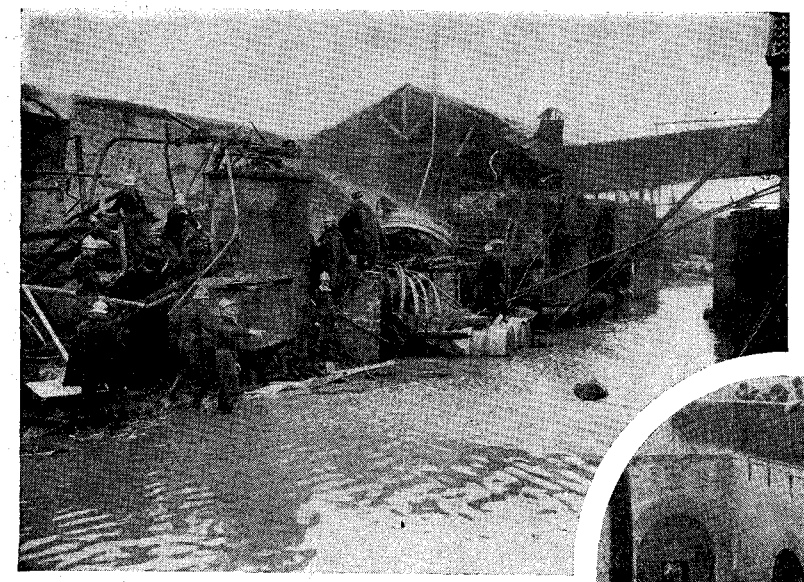
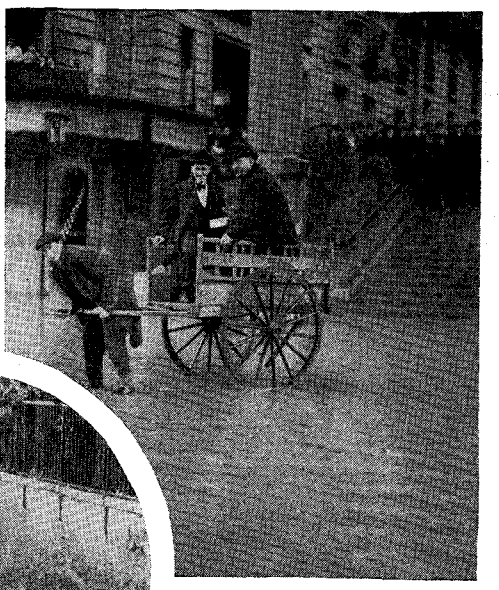
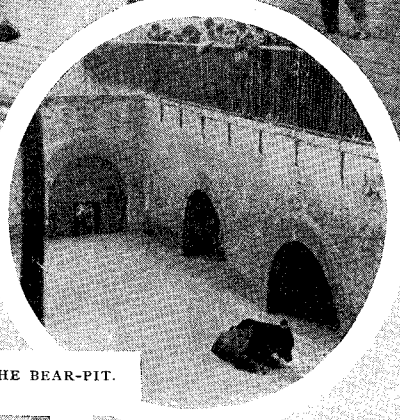


EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN A CHEMICAL WORKS CAUSED BY THE FLOOD.



"GET A HORSE!"



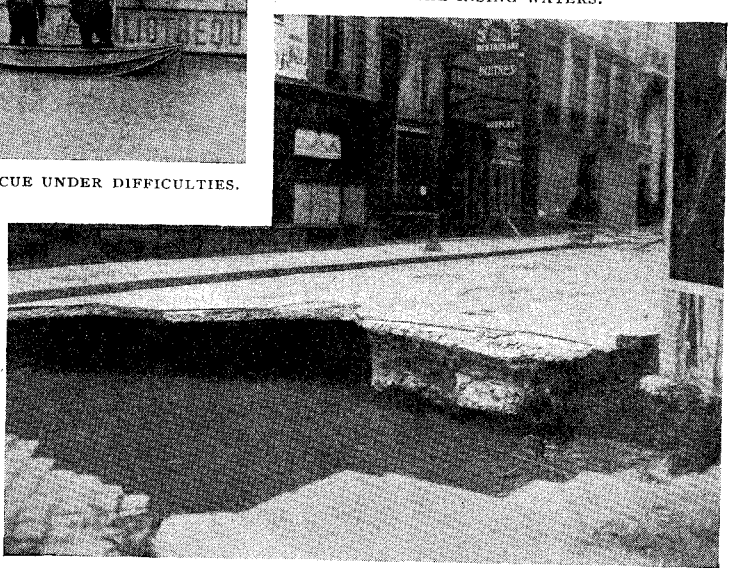
IN THE BEAR-PIT.

SOLDIERS SAVING A FAMILY.

A RESCUE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES AND CABINET WATCHING THE RISING WATERS.

PARIS IN A REFLECTIVE MOOD.



A STREET CAVE-IN CAUSED BY THE FLOOD.

MORE FLOOD SCENES IN PARIS.

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A PLEA FOR A PARCELS POST

SUPPOSE that a great New York department store, employing a hundred delivery wagons, should decree that these wagons carry *nothing* but kid gloves, and should even send them out practically empty rather than let them deliver any other merchandise, and that the concern should persist in doing this in spite of the consequent financial loss and inconvenience to the public! This, says Mr. John Brisben Walker in an analysis of postal conditions prepared for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, is precisely what the United States Government is doing in "operating a $32,000,000 country delivery-service and then making a prohibitory 16-cent rate for parcels, so that the wagons should travel empty." Our failure to adopt a parcels-post system such as most European countries have, Mr. Walker believes, is "a governmental crime of monumental proportions." He would do away with the postal deficit, not by raising the rate on second-class matter, but by lowering it, and by putting in the same class, at the same rate of a cent a pound, the merchandise now carried at the prohibitive price of 16 cents a pound. "While the German postal service is carrying packages for one-third of a cent a pound—transporting them, if necessary, from one end of Germany to the farthermost town in Austria-Hungary—carrying all sorts of parcels up to a 100-pound trunk," and Canada, "a country as wide as ours and sparsely populated," after making an excessive profit at a half-a-cent-a-pound rate, showed a surplus of $809,237.53 for the first year under a reduced rate of a quarter of a cent, we have been losing $8,000,000 a year in transporting periodicals at one cent a pound. Mr. Walker continues:

"The average express haul to-day is less than thirty-eight miles. This is because trade is largely carried on with those living near by.

"If the Government carried parcels at even one cent a pound it would get the hundreds of millions of packages sent out by the great dry-goods houses. This would probably reduce 'the average haul' to twenty miles or less.

"The United States Government is already equipped with more than 60,000 completely organized stations. These have their managers and clerks, their rentals, heat, and light, their detective and legal services already paid for. To handle parcels would cost nothing additional in tens of thousands of post-offices except the wagon haul in the locality. . . . . .

"The Government is spending more than $32,000,000 annually on a country delivery-service, which the Postmaster-General reports as carrying only 25 pounds per trip per wagon. Each of these wagons could carry from 500 to 700 pounds per daily trip each way. At one cent a pound this service, instead of being conducted at an almost total loss, as now, would be clearing tens of millions. The wagon that now carries only 25 pounds, loaded each way with 500 more pounds at a cent a pound, would bring in $10 a day additional. . . . . .

"I am firmly of the opinion that eventually the Government will realize that the rate charged in Germany—one-third of a cent a pound—will be found sufficient. But for the present I would urge the passage of a law making one cent a pound the rate for all merchandise, books, and periodicals—putting all into one class—and accepting packages up to 200 pounds' weight."

Mr. Walker notes that the adoption of a parcels post would, in a city like New York, substitute for the many delivery-wagons of the various merchants, with the consequent economic loss and congestion of street traffic, a single service operated by the Government. Attention is called to the 300-per-cent. dividend recently declared by the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Such profits, made in carrying merchandise at lower rates than the Government's, is taken as a good reason why this business should be undertaken by the Post-office in the interest of the people. Besides, the existing system of distributing commodities is putting "the whole army of American consumers into the power of all sorts of combinations who pay the lowest price to the producer and seem to be able to charge any sum to those compelled to buy." Mr. Walker believes that a parcels-post delivery, by facilitating direct communication between producer and consumer, and by minimizing the advantage gained by the trusts through the shipment of goods in bulk, "would break these combinations in a month." The four insuperable obstacles to a parcels-post system, Postmaster-General Wanamaker said twelve years ago, were the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company, the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and the United States Express Company. This, Mr. Walker believes, is just as true to-day, and the only solution of the problem is to "buy out the express companies at any price," and then to "put the ablest experts in transportation and delivery of merchandise at work to devise a system for handling parcels at the minimum of labor and expense."

The New York *Press* thinks these arguments for a parcels post "unanswerable"; while the Philadelphia *Inquirer* asks pointedly whether this needed reform is denied simply "because the influence of the express companies is greater than that of the public?"

On the other hand, we are told by *Harper's Weekly* that Mr. Walker's view of the parcels post is "pretty rose-colored," and "it will not absolutely bring in the millennium when we get it." For—

"The difference in cost between sending a 25-pound load and a 500-pound load over the rural-delivery route is very considerable. Moreover, the distribution of parcels over the country at such a rate as the Post-office might profitably make would affect many details of the existing machinery of business besides the express companies. And, of course, the multiplication of Government officials and the imposition of more duties and responsibilities upon the Federal Government are things to be avoided. But no intelligent observer can doubt that there is an enormous possibility of improvement in the parcels-carrying business of the country, and that the improvement is bound to come, on a large scale, sooner or later."

THE TAFT CORPORATION BILL

ITS advocates as well as its critics seem to regard President Taft's Federal Incorporation Bill, now before Congress, as a revolutionary measure. "We can say in all conservatism," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that it strikes more heavily at the long-established political structure of the great Republic than any measure which has been proposed perhaps since the Civil War." Nevertheless the same paper thinks that "much can be said in favor of the plan as now presented." Speaking from the ranks of its opponents the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asserts that "Federal incorporation opens up a labyrinth of new and serious problems, and at every turn one-man power will be found in place of judicial precedent and responsibility." "The most radical bill that Congress has received in the last fifty years," is the way the measure is characterized by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), who cites as his authority "experts who are familiar with the course of law-making." The purpose of the bill, explains the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "is to mitigate the rigors of the Sherman Antitrust Law without violating its spirit or nullifying its purpose, by granting Federal charters to interstate-commerce corporations and bringing them under the direct supervision of a commissioner whose powers will be analogous to those exercised over the national banks by the Controller of the Currency." Its provisions are thus briefly summarized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The bill provides for the granting of charters to Federal corporations whose franchises and privileges will be exempt from other than Federal taxation, whose affairs shall be conducted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Corporations, who will enjoy practically the same power over them, including that of appointing a receiver for any found insolvent, as is now exercised by the Controller of the Currency over national banks. The Attorney-General has, in fact, drawn largely on the National Bank Act in preparing the new law. The provisions of the law are calculated effectively to protect the rights of investors and would go far toward insuring the stability of the securities of the proposed corporations.

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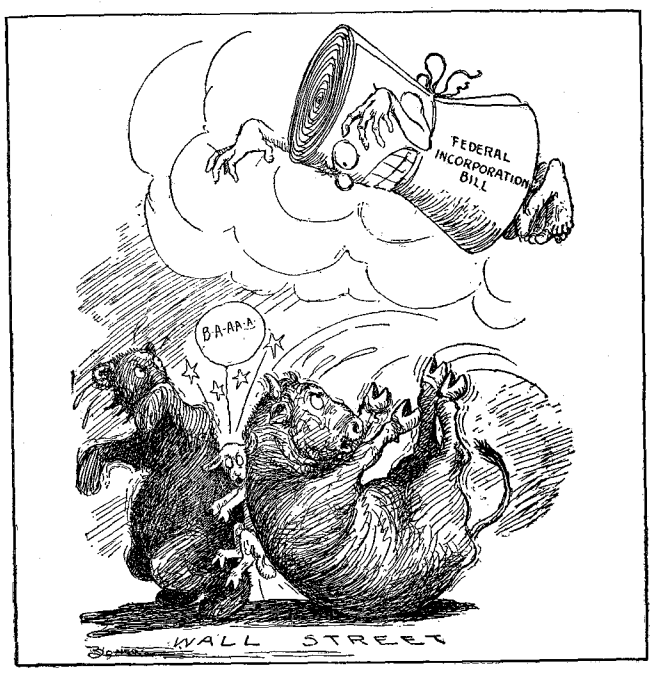
"The proposed Federal corporations are made subject to the provisions of the Sherman Law; nevertheless they would furnish a lawful means of reorganization for many corporations which may be found to be unlawful under that act. It is essential to a proper understanding of the purpose of the Administration to bear in



THE BOGIE MAN.

—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

mind its interpretation of the Sherman Law and certain correlated facts. The intent of the Sherman Law, in the words of President Taft, is the prevention of 'the aggregation of capital and plants with the express purpose or implied intent to restrain interstate or foreign commerce, or to monopolize it in whole or in part.'

"Mr. Taft emphasizes his conviction that merely incidental restraints of trade are not included within the prohibition, but only those which have for their purpose the establishment of a monopoly. . . . . .

"The Administration bill clearly forbids a corporation created thereunder to acquire or to hold the stock of another corporation, but it specifically authorizes such Federal corporation to acquire by purchase the property of other corporations. By this means a Federal corporation could purchase the actual property of the parent and the subsidiary corporations now constituting a trust, but always with the provision that this must not be done to the extent of acquiring a monopoly of any industry. This provision, it will be seen, especially prohibits the acquirement of the control of other corporations by the purchase of a portion of the stock."

It will thus be seen that the proposed law would abolish the "holding company," place a check on stock-watering, and force the trusts into the open. It is pointed out that corporations availing themselves of Federal charters—the law would leave this step optional—will be answerable to one authority only, instead of to "forty-six State governments making perhaps forty-six different sets of laws for their regulation." It is a "refuge" for the corporations, explains the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "only so far as it points out more definitely than heretofore has been pointed out in law the pathway of business consolidation and marks its limitations with certain established lines." "If not Federal incorporation—what?" asks the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"The big thing to be said in favor of the Administration's program of Federal incorporation . . . is that it offers the only discernible remedy worthy of consideration for a situation that will shortly need a remedy. . . . . .

"In effect, the proposition the National Government would make to the interstate corporations is this: 'Give over your estate as unbranded mavericks and come into the Federal corral. You will no longer be free to roam at will; you will be subject to unwonted limitations. But there is anarchy on the open plain already, and the anarchy is to be increased, for two Supreme-Court decisions may soon let the Indians loose from their reservations. You are at liberty to stay outside the corral if you choose, or to return from it to the open plain, but your greater freedom outside will be harassed by a multitude of discomforts and accompanied by acute perils.'"

Elbert H. Gary, of the Steel Corporation, is said to be favorably inclined toward the idea of Federal incorporation "provided it is practicable," and George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Company, is also quoted as "believing absolutely in national incorporation and supervision." The statement from Washington that the President will not try to force the passage of this measure during the present session is regarded by the New York *Globe* (Rep.) as "in many ways most regrettable." To the objection that it isn't safe to lodge so much authority in Washington the same paper replies:

"There is consensus of opinion that authority must somewhere be lodged, and if it is not lodged in Washington it will be lodged nowhere. Better the risk of an occasional measure of power by a Washington bureaucrat than a continuance of the uncertainty under which now business is done and the raiding and blustering legislation of forty-five jurisdictions. Other peoples, through their national governments, are able to exercise national control with a fair degree of equity and wisdom, and our National Government in the end should be able to do as well."

Among the many other newspaper advocates of Federal incorporation may be mentioned the New York *American* (Ind.), the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), the Troy *Times* (Rep.), and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.).

On the other hand "many Republicans and all the Democrats," according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, "regard the measure as a blow to States rights." Says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.):

"So great a stride toward centralization of Federal power and the humiliation and degradation of the States as this National Incorporation Bill has not been conceived within this generation of men. It is far better that the States should sometimes badly control the corporations they have created than that this control should be wrested from them. Deprived of this essential attribute

THE GREAT HARMONIZER.

—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

of government, they would become the mere outlying provinces of an overshadowing central power like that of Russia. Apart from this vital consideration, a measure calculated to promote the interests of the Beef Trust, the Harvester Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and other like monopolies at public expense is sailing under false colors when taking the name of an 'antitrust bill.'"

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S WELCOME HOME

THE welcome of national scope which is being prepared for ex-President Roosevelt when he lands in New York next June is announced as "entirely non-political," but it is too much to expect the newspapers to treat it as such an innocuous affair. The arrangements are in the hands of John A. Stewart, president of the New York State League of Republican Clubs, who is credited with hoping that President Taft may be the first American to greet Mr. Roosevelt on his return. Mr. Stewart states on Mr. Roosevelt's own authority that the ex-President will not enter the Presidential race in 1912, but will use his influence in the direction of President Taft's renomination. The Republican party, asserts a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), looks to the home-coming of Roosevelt to heal the breaches in its ranks. Mr. Stewart is quoted as saying:

"Before he left for his African hunting-trip Colonel Roosevelt told me that he would not be a candidate for United States Senator from New York; that he would not think of becoming a candidate for Mayor of New York; that he would not be a candidate for President in 1912.

"Unless he has changed his mind in the last four weeks he is as strongly in favor of the renomination of President Taft as he was of his nomination in 1908. His friendship for the President is as close and as cordial now as at any time.

"The former President's only ambition is to become a useful private citizen and to exercise the inestimable privilege of a private citizen to speak his opinions and voice his convictions."

The propriety of a national welcome to the returning ex-President is generally conceded. "His achievements at home, and the estimation in which he is held abroad," declares the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "entitle him to the center of the stage at that time," and this sentiment is echoed no less heartily by the Democratic Baltimore *Sun* than by the Republican Boston *Advertiser*. Says the Baltimore paper:

"No President ever imprest his personality upon the people more strongly and abidingly than Mr. Roosevelt. His virility and masterful individuality are generally conceded. No President since Lincoln has ever had a greater influence with the masses of the Republican party; no President has had a stronger or larger personal following. It is only natural, therefore, that his home-coming should be an event of national importance and interest."

It will be more than a year, as the Washington *Star* reminds us, since Mr. Roosevelt ceased to be an office-holder and became "a rifleman hid in the thicket." Now that the time of his return approaches, its political significance looms very large in the eyes of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which sees in him the one remaining hope of the Republican party. Thus we read:

"The Republican party dreads the coming fall elections as a landlord the visit of the tax collector. Everywhere there are signs of popular dissatisfaction with existing conditions and a desire for a change. The one remaining hope of the party is Roosevelt.

"From the time he was first elected a member of the New York State legislature, on coming of age, until the present, Roosevelt has never failed his party in an emergency."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BOSTON'S movement for political reform got Fitz at the last election.—*Buffalo Express.*

PRESIDENT TAFT says his job is not what it is cracked up to be. Lincoln, Neb., papers please copy.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AT least Paris can not claim its flood was caused by the presence of too many American securities. —*Wall Street Journal.*

"GIFFORD PINCHOT walks slowly," says the Des Moines *Capital*. Probably has a lumbering gait.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE whole trouble with President Taft seems to be that he allows his good intentions to be edited by bad advisers.—*Dallas News.*

THE New York *Sun* compares the poems of the Mikado of Japan with those of Alfred Austin. If that doesn't bring on Captain Hobson's long-delayed Yank-Jap war, nothing will.—*Denver Republican.*

WHAT is one man's meat is another man's bankruptcy.—*Washington Times.*

THE "short ballot" and a long memory might bring about reform.—*Milwaukee Free Press.*

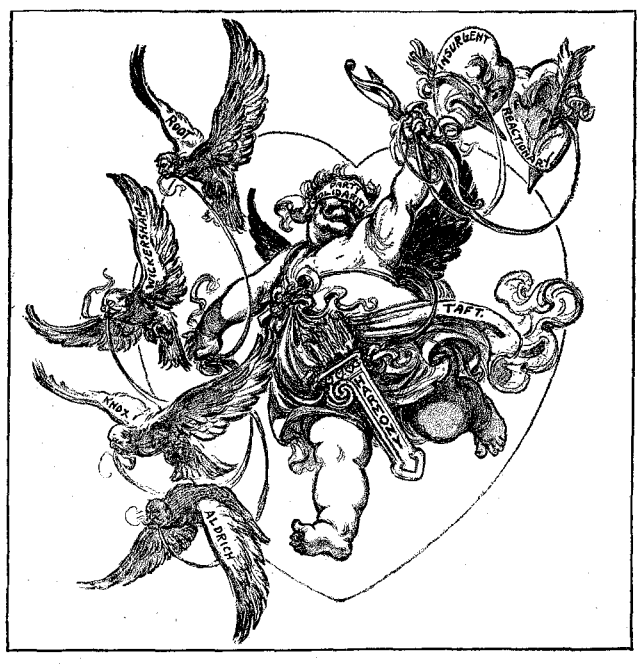
Now the male advocates of votes for women are being called "Suffragents."—*Grand Rapids Press.*

IT is a safe prediction that the movement to make Paris a dry city will prove popular.—*Louisville Herald.*

DR. COOK appears to be one of the very, very few lost explorers for whom no searching party has been sent out.—*Denver Times.*

THE fact that over a thousand post-offices were robbed last year may in some measure explain the postal deficit.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

AFTER looping five hundred buttons on his wife's dress, a man feels like a qualified delegate to a hookworm conference.—*Atlanta Constitution.*



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THE LITTLE GOD OF LOVE.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

UNPERTURBED.

—Macauley in the New York *World.*

CUPID AND CUPIDITY.

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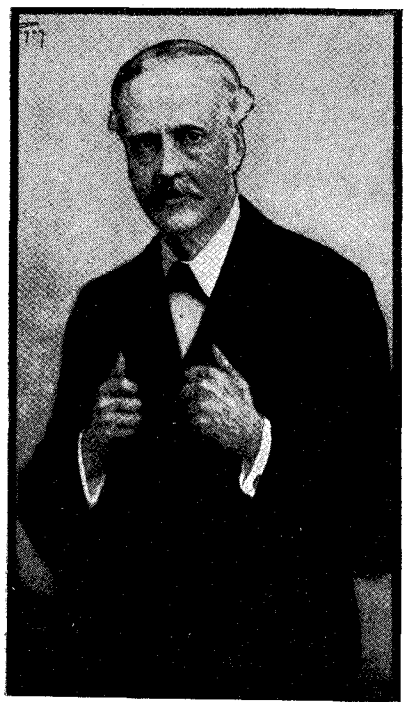
IRISH PRESS ON THE PROSPECT OF HOME RULE

FRIENDS of Ireland in this country who think Home Rule is in sight because the Liberals and Irish Nationalists have been returned to power are expecting more than the Irish themselves do, to judge from their organs of public opinion. The newspapers of Ireland do not seem to think Mr. Asquith was serious when he promised them autonomy. He was merely out for votes. It is true that he sent a thrill through every Irish heart when he declared at the Albert Hall meeting that the Liberals would "set up in Ireland a system of full self-government as regards purely Irish affairs"; and John Redmond, the great Irish leader in Parliament, advised his followers in England and Ireland on the strength of this promise to support Asquith, which they did. A little later, however, Asquith's right-hand man, the chief whip, as he is called, said publicly that Mr. Asquith was not in favor of "an independent parliament" for Ireland, and the Irish feel that they have been tricked. As the Belfast *Evening Telegraph* sarcastically remarks:



A NEW PORTRAIT OF BALFOUR.
—From the London *Sphere*.

"Neither Mr. Asquith nor his chief whip demurred to the Irish interpretation till the Nationalists resident in England had paid their 'valuable consideration' in the shape of votes, and then the chief whip—knowing that there was no more to be got from that source—turned round and said—Mr. Asquith did not mean that you thought he meant. All he said was that if he got a majority he could do as he pleased. The Prime Minister himself, speaking to his own constituents in East Fife on Tuesday, went a step further than his official whip, and not only denied that he had given a pledge of Home Rule, but added that he did not mean to pledge his Government to anything but the destruction of the House of Lords."

The Belfast *News Letter* speaks of the "Radical pledge to give full self-government to Ireland." Mr. Redmond's statement that the granting of this self-government is merely to be delayed was exprest in his Dublin speech as follows:

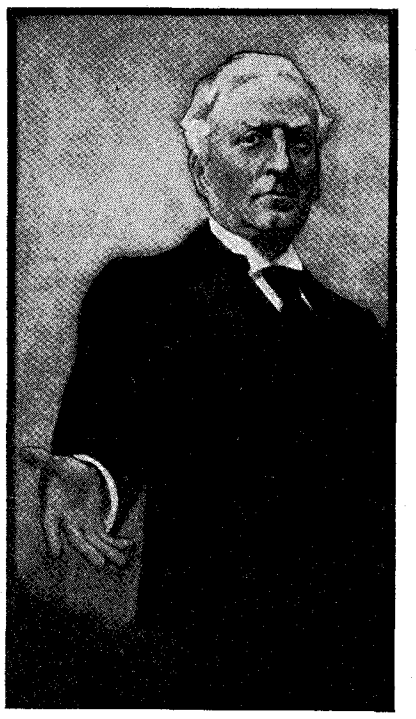
"We in Ireland are not such imbeciles and fools as to ask Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party to introduce a Home-Rule Bill in the coming session before they have dealt with the veto of the House of Lords.

"I would like to see the Liberal party—I care not what its majority—which will dare to deny to Irishmen the right to Home Rule.

"The moment the veto is limited or abolished, then the first friendly House of Commons that is elected will carry Home Rule for Ireland."

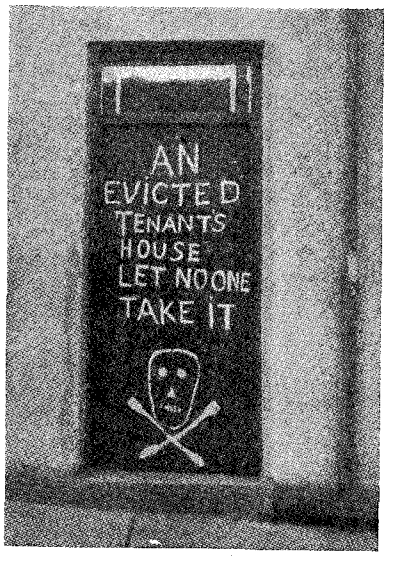
But Mr. Redmond has been hoodwinked and "was at the very outset warned of the probability of such a trick, but would not heed," bitterly observes the Cork *Constitution*. "Mr. Redmond has come forward to put the best face upon the matter," is the opinion of *The Irish Times* (Dublin), which thinks the Irish leader is flagrantly inconsistent. To quote further:

"He sadly acknowledges that Mr. Asquith's devotion to Home Rule is not altogether of the 'enthusiastic and extreme character' he might wish; but he contends that, so far from modifying his Albert Hall pledge in East Fife, the Prime Minister has actually reiterated it. Mr. William O'Brien—once Mr. Redmond's devoted colleague and comrade in the service of the Land League, and equally familiar with the traditional policy of Nationalism—takes a wholly different view, and states it with his usual directness of speech. The pledge, he declares, is a bogus pledge, and the cry that Home Rule will be granted in the next Parliament is 'bosh.' We fancy that in their hearts most Nationalists agree with the member for Cork. . . . Mr. Redmond's declaration that he and his party are not asking for 'what is understood in England as separation,' will be received, we imagine, with almost as much surprize by his followers as by Unionists. It is, of course, utterly irreconcilable, not only with his own past statements and those of all his principal colleagues since the days of Parnell, both in Ireland and America, but with the whole trend of their policy and the policy of their American confederates. Mr. Redmond's latest pronouncement may be very agreeable to the British Liberals, but we shall be surprized if numbers of Nationalists, both in Ireland and in the United States, do not regard it as the greatest renunciation yet made by any of their chiefs."



ASQUITH IN ACTION.
—From the London *Sphere*.

The same paper thinks that both Asquith and Redmond have repudiated their pledges, that the offer of Home Rule was merely a bait, an illusory allurement by which the Prime Minister hoped to remain in power and the Irish member to retain the fat emoluments of his office. Thus we read:



AN IRISH WARNING ON THE DOOR OF AN EVICTED TENANT'S HOUSE AT WATERFORD.

"Possibly he [Mr. Redmond] and his followers do not really greatly care so long as they are suffered to retain their positions at Westminster, and can continue to draw salaries and sustenance money from America."

The whole question is judicially summed up by *The Irish Independent* (Dublin), which thinks that Home Rule for Ireland is now as far off as ever it was. Mr. Asquith has not asked of the English people a mandate compelling his party to make Home Rule a legislative question in the coming Parliament. He has not even alluded to Home Rule in his election addresses. To quote the calm but decided words of this able journal:

"Mr. Redmond says the Prime Minister had asked from the people of Great Britain a mandate to enable him in the coming

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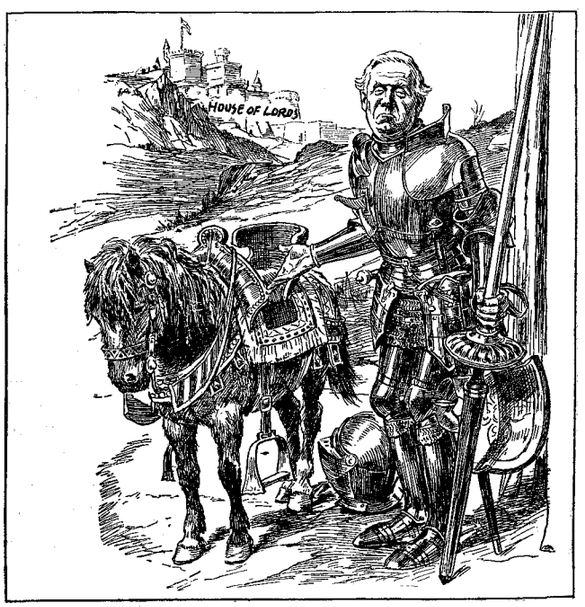
Parliament to deal legislatively with the question of Home Rule on the lines laid down. It may be that after the Lords have been dealt with and the promised legislation which comes in the program prior to Home Rule has been introduced, the Liberals, if still in power, may bring in a measure of Irish self-government, but, as we read the policy of the Liberal party, we do not think that they are asking any direct mandate to enable them to bring in a Home-

HIS FIRST MOTOR-RIDE.

This quaint old countryman insisted on being motored to the polls, and said if he could not go in a motor-car he would not go at all.

Rule Bill in the coming Parliament. In Mr. Asquith's election address there is not a single reference to the question. Undoubtedly the Albert Hall speech was an advance upon the previous attitude taken up by him. All the observations of Mr. Asquith on Home Rule have been extremely guarded, and we, too, should be guarded, and not read into them more than they convey. Strong pressure applied at the proper moment may compel the Liberals



THE "MANDATE."

LIBERAL CHAMPION—"I asked for a charger, and they give me this!" —*Punch* (London).

to bring forward a measure of self-government for Ireland. Otherwise they may be only too willing to shirk the question."

Nor are the extreme Nationalist party slow to urge the "jockeyed" Home-Rulers to desert the Asquith standard and oust the Liberals by siding with the Unionists, a chief plank in whose platform is tariff reform. Thus, for instance, we read in the *Sinn Fein* (Dublin):

"Tariff reform is winning rapidly in England, but it can not, to come to the facts of the situation, win enough seats to command a majority in the English Commons. The Irish vote will hold the balance. If that vote be thrown on the free-trade side, this is certain: that at the end of four years at the outside there will be another general election, and the tariff reformers will come back with an absolute majority and deal with matters as they like.

"Any Irish parliamentary leader of any grit and ability would throw his strength now on the tariff-reform side, on condition of exceptional treatment being accorded to Ireland under the scheme and the grant of self-government.

"We submit to every intelligent parliamentarian in Ireland that the policy so far as action in the English Parliament now is concerned is for the Irish vote to dish the recreant Liberals and support a tariff-reform government on the conditions we have stated. The opportunity parliamentarians have asked for is now there. They have the balance of power. Let us see how they will use it."

Mr. Asquith is thus accused of blowing hot and cold on the question of Home Rule, and even of being inclined "to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope," by his singular equivocations. Nevertheless, according to most recent dispatches, he is not quite so bad as the Irish patriots paint him. As he wiped his sword of battle, sheathed it, and started for a vacation at the conclusion of the election fight, he is reported to have repeated his preelection pledge of full government for Ireland. He said he had not specified further because he could promise no legislation of any kind until the problem of the House of Lords was settled.

AMERICA ROUSES THE WRATH OF RUSSIA

RUSSIA does not seem to be satisfied with refusing Mr. Knox's plan to "neutralize" the Manchurian railroads, but bursts into a storm of fury against the United States, and accuses us of backing up China against Russia and Japan. Hitherto, despite their chagrin, the Russian press have been disposed merely to ridicule the American proposition as a wild scheme impossible of realization simply because it is inconceivable that Japan and Russia would be willing to relinquish their hold on Manchuria. But now they have awakened to the fact that America, as they think, means business. For the Government at Washington, we are told, proposes to form an international syndicate for building, in the interests of China, a rival line to the Russian and Japanese lines, for absorbing all future railway-building in Manchuria, and, finally, for gradually buying up the Russian and Japanese roads.

Moreover, the Russian press are beginning to discover that this project has by no means come as a surprize to those initiated in international politics, and they find that the American note is but the culmination of a long series of diplomatic transactions dating from the conclusion of the Treaty of Portsmouth. The United States, it is said, in its efforts for the open-door principle, has never been satisfied with the state of affairs in Manchuria since the war, and the American diplomacy has engaged the attention of Prince Ito and the Russian Minister of Finance, Kokovstov. There is no room for doubt now, say the Russian papers, that the report at the time of the fatal visit of Prince Ito to Harbin was true, namely, that the eminent Japanese statesman was not taking merely a pleasure trip, but that the Japanese Government had chosen its ablest representative to treat with Russia about this very important matter of the Manchurian railroads, fearing that the Russian Government might assent to the American proposition. After the death of Ito it is known that the Japanese Government made strenuous efforts to get Kokovstov to visit Tokyo.

The sentiment of the Russian Government may best be seen in the indignant utterance of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) which begins by declaring that from the vague way in which

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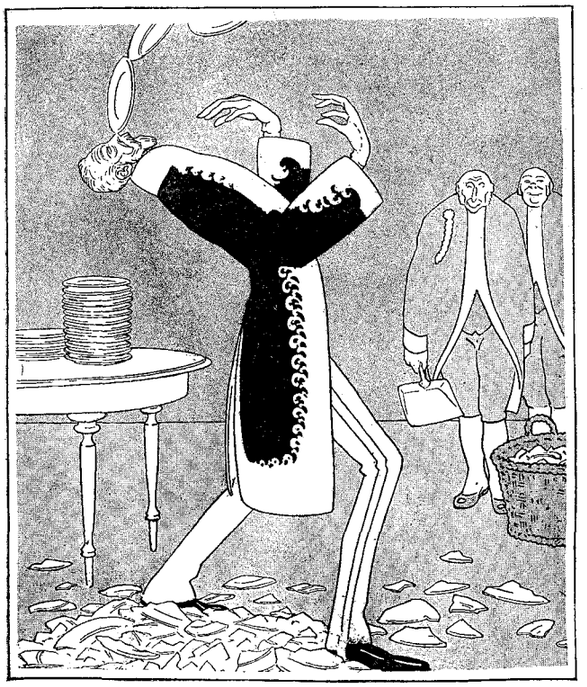
Knox's note is worded it might be supposed that the approval of England to the Secretary's project had already been obtained. This, however, is by no means the case. This paper says it has learned from absolutely authoritative sources that the English Government had no notion of entertaining Knox's plan. Then, to



GETTING IN PRACTISE.

The German Chancellor training for feats of diplomacy.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

cool its rage, the St. Petersburg organ proceeds to characterize the American note as a huge joke:

"It goes without saying that no persons with a proper sense of responsibility holding high official positions could adopt this method of laying before the world Powers a plan of so great importance. And if the United States Secretary of State has resolved upon so unworthy a measure, then it can rationally be explained only by the assumption that he himself does not regard it seriously. But in that case we suggest that this close friend and adviser of the American President should have postponed his joke until April 1. Then it might have been justifiable, at least according to the American idea of political humor.

"In our first editorial on this subject we explained this note by the desire of the American Government to obtain a new foreign market. But further acquaintance with the circumstances attending this project compels us to revise our opinion somewhat. A man of average intelligence, or even of intelligence a degree below the average, might have known that the real attitude of Great Britain toward the plan of intervention in the Russo-Japanese-Chinese relations would sooner or later come to light, and then only one of two conclusions would be possible. Either Knox is not able to understand the simplest diplomatic documents, or else he purposely distorts their sense in order to achieve certain aims. In either case European and Asiatic diplomacy will not consider it worth while to enter into serious negotiations with Knox.

"Neither can the question of building new railways in Manchuria be undertaken without the consent of Russia and Japan. Their rights in this regard are matters of public knowledge. They are fixt by international treaties of which the Government of the United States also had been made cognizant. Knox's note, therefore, is diplomatic humbug, founded upon political inexperience, and is by no means a credit to a man occupying such a responsible position. If there is to be any treating at all—with the consent of Russia and Japan, of course—concerning railroads in Manchuria, then it will certainly not be with a man of the diplomatic school of Knox."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY NOT FOR WAR

THE air does really seem to be clearing up in the sky that overhangs the nations on either side of the North Sea. The armies in the clouds appear to be vanishing and a real rainbow of peace spans the ocean. Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, in his inaugural address, took special pains to reassure the world of Germany's peaceful intentions toward England. This, however, might be interpreted as a mere diplomatic compliment or platitude. We have in addition to this the witness of a sensible and intelligent German merchant of London. Charles Tuchmann, writing in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), gives his independent testimony to the effect that Germany's warlike preparations imply no hostile intentions whatever against England. He claims to have written his reassuring and incisive article without any "official authority," and he evidently knows what he is talking about when he pours his wrath or ridicule on the Germanophobes. A German born, he has spent forty years in England, with frequent visits to his native land. He remarks:

"So far as Germany is concerned, I can claim the friendship and confidence of some of the most highly placed officials, prominent members of the Reichstag, financiers, professors, leading journalists; with them I have discust this question, and I know their views upon it. Therefore, at the risk of having egotism added to those other charges, I think I may claim fairly to understand the character of the two nations about whom I am writing."

He does not deny the military preparedness of Germany, and in answer to the question, "Is Germany ready for war?" boldly replies:

"Most assuredly she is, and I do not hesitate to aver that, if war were declared to-morrow, Germany's intimate knowledge of this country, and this country's ignorance of Germany, would astonish even those bellicose critics of naval preparedness who are continually crying 'Danger!' But having said this much, I wish to show that, altho Germany is ready for war with any country, war was never further from her intentions. Why should not Germany be in a state of preparedness for any emergency? Why should she

HIS AUTHORITY.

Balfour says a German subject from South Africa told him in the strictest confidence that the Kaiser intends to invade England.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

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be dictated to by any country as to how she should safeguard her interests? If Germany chose to build a thousand Dreadnoughts, why should any other nation take umbrage, so long as Germany herself pays the piper for the tune? Is it not the duty of a great nation like Germany, surrounded as she is on one side by Russia, on the other by France, and on the sea side by England, to prepare herself for any emergency, including that of war? We who move in commercial circles, who are always watching feverishly the pulse of the market, deem it expedient to prepare against a financial panic; not that we believe a financial panic to be inevitable, but because we feel that we should be lacking in business acumen if we ignored the potentialities of the market. The same principle guides, or should guide, statesmen in the control of a nation's resources."

But the idea of a German attack on "impregnable" England is the dream of mere panic-spreaders and thoughtless alarmists. To quote his words:

"The suggestion that invasion of these shores by the Germans is imminent is the suggestion of the Germanophobe, to whom, perhaps, the wish is father to the thought. Whatever else her critics and her enemies may allege, Germany is not an impulsive, irrational country that leaps at opportunities and 'damns the consequences.' And assuming for the moment that the relations between the two countries were strained to the breaking-point, no one realizes more fully than the Kaiser's advisers that England is still impregnable. . . . . .

"Whenever the possibility of an invasion is mooted, the name of the Kaiser comes naturally to the lips of an Englishman. 'The War Lord' is the sobriquet which has been bestowed on the Emperor, and yet, if His Majesty's critics would give themselves time calmly to think of all the belligerent utterances that have emanated from Potsdam, they would detect a sincerity of friendship for this country of which at present they do not dream. . . . . .

"Germany has no real quarrel with England; neither country can afford to quarrel. Speaking for Germany, I should say she realizes that a conflict between the countries would bring irreparable ruin, not only upon the two nations, but upon Europe as a whole. Germany knows that Britain would fight till the last drop of her blood had been shed. Germany would do the same. Is it difficult to imagine the consequences?

"From time to time I visit Germany, and take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself of finding out the trend of opinion on this vital question. Having conferred with the leading statesmen, members of the Reichstag, financiers, manufacturers, professors, and others, I find but one desire among all of them—the wish for a better understanding—for an *entente cordiale* with England. In a measure, that wish was exprest last year in the Reichstag by no less eminent a personage than the War Minister, Herr von Einem. It is a sign of the times that such an idea could be advanced in such an assembly. In England, also, as all of us know, this wish exists.

"England and Germany at present are in the position of husband and wife having had a trifling quarrel. Each esteems the other, each appreciates the other's good qualities, but neither wants to be first in holding out the hand of reconciliation. An intermediary is needed. It is not for me to say who shall be the '*Vermittler*' (mediator)."

He speaks with scorn and derision of Mr. Robert Blatchford's letters of warning and terror published in *The Daily News* (London) and referred to in THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 8, page 50. This intelligent and patriotic German merchant concludes his strictures as follows:

"What did the average German think of this latest attempt to inflame the passions of two great nations? He laughed in spite of his annoyance. He was so amused, that the temptation was great to help his traducers over some of the geographical and historical stiles which they appeared to have encountered. He who believed that the series was intended as a goad to the British Admiralty did not understand the arguments; they were above him. He who believed that the series was part of a great political game did not try to understand the arguments; they were beneath him. These conclusions are arrived at after many conversations and the exchange of much correspondence. For myself, I wondered if the wishes of these alarmists were the parents of their thoughts? Perhaps they had in mind the old German saying: 'Man malt den Teufel so lange an die Wand bis er kommt' ('One paints the devil on the wall till he comes')."

FRENCH VIEW OF OUR MISSION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

THE Monroe Doctrine should certainly be vigorously carried out to its fullest import in Central America, thinks H. Marchand, writing in the thoughtful and accurate *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris). While the greater Republics of South America may properly say to Uncle Sam "Hands off," not so with the five lesser States about the Isthmus. They naturally come under what is called in Europe "the influence" of the United States, and our responsibilities are thus outlined by the French writer:

"The five Republics of Central America are troublesome wards of the United States. The Government of the Union, anxious to promote the economic development of a region where it hopes to find an exclusive market for its industries, naturally wishes that the anarchic turbulence of the Latin Republics on the Caribbean Sea should suddenly give place to a love of order. The Americans, being masters of Porto Rico and wise protectors of Cuba, foreseeing that the opening of the Panama Canal will give control of the waters which wash either shores of the Isthmus, show themselves more and more inclined to bully into decent behavior the States of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. The guardianship over the lands bordering on the Caribbean, which, by a free interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, is imposed upon the United States, they would very gladly dispense with; but this abrogation they think must depend on the conditions under which the subjects thus far under their control shall advance and grow."

The way these little Latin Republics go from bad to worse quite warrants our treatment of them, says Mr. Marchand. They live in a condition of perpetual commotion. Revolutions occur at intervals which may almost be calculated upon. Public loans are generally appropriated by the President, who runs off with the cash and spends it in some European capital. A revolution is generally managed by "some American adventurer, who hopes, by rendering his assistance, to gain some mining or territorial concession." This writer proceeds:

"The political uncertainties which thus prevail are terrible in their consequences to public finances. Such is indeed the normal condition of these Republics. The result is that the improvement of lands naturally fertile and capable of rendering abundant returns under cultivation remains problematical, from the want of proper machinery, etc. To this must be added the evils which follow the non-payment of a foreign debt, and the claims which are eventually made by the Powers interested. The Monroe Doctrine is therefore a perfectly just ordinance, but it entails upon the United States certain moral obligations in the way of pacifying the rage and appeasing the anger so often excited in Europe."

Perhaps the distrust with which the Republics of Central America regard American intervention is not altogether unreasonable, says Mr. Marchand, after the eagerness with which the Panama Canal strip was pounced upon, and he notes that even some portion of the American press condemned Secretary Knox's action in Nicaragua.

The attitude of Mexico and Nicaragua toward the United States is considered at some length, and the writer concludes that—

"While the Republics of Central America are by no means unappreciative of the protection which they derive from the application of the Monroe Doctrine, yet they can not help feeling some perturbation at the developments of which it may at any time be susceptible, to their detriment. Central America has long felt an invincible distrust for the great Republic that overshadows it. Doubtless the attitude which Washington has taken toward Cuba will make them regard in a more favorable light the intentions of their powerful neighbor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ORIGIN OF OUR NUMERALS

THE theory that the so-called Arabic digits are in reality derived from ancient systems of tally-marks, and that other systems have the same origin, is advanced by Maj. Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A., in *The American Mathematical Monthly* (Springfield, Mo.). The writer asserts that no acceptable explanation has ever been given of the origin of our numerals, tho the literature on the subject is enormous. He goes on:

"Of course it is known that the Arabs obtained the signs from Southern Asia or India before the ninth century A.D. and brought them to Europe in the tenth, but the remote origin has never been discovered. The later Greeks and Hebrews used the first letters of their respective alphabets to represent units, the second groups to represent tens, and the third for the hundreds. Sometimes the initial letter of the word for the number was used as a symbol for that number, as in the early Greek, and possibly the Roman C and M, tho the latter may have been evolved from earlier symbols. For these reasons quite a number of scholars have sought for the original forms of our numerals in the letters of some alphabet. There is certainly quite a remarkable resemblance between some of the old numerals and some of the letters of old alphabets, but that is no proof of common origin. Indeed it would be strange if we could not find many such coincidences in the innumerable forms which both letters and numerals have taken. Indeed, numerals were used where there were no alphabets or before alphabets were evolved as in modern China and ancient Egypt.

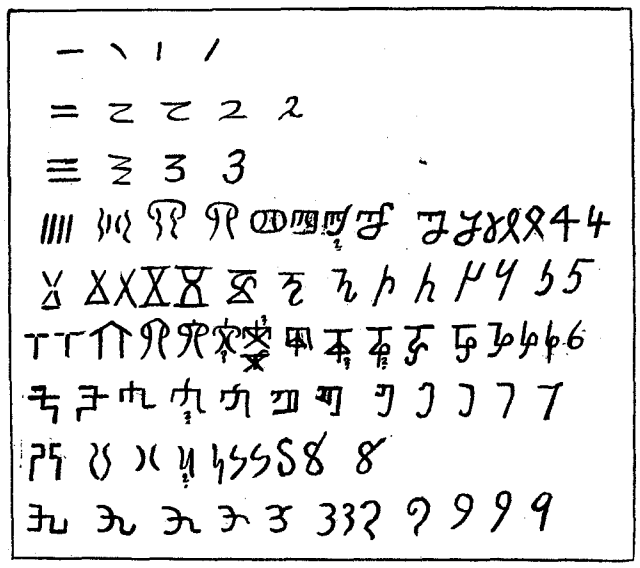
"In addition, Sir E. Clive Bagley and George Bühler point out the fact that there is no known reason why certain letters should have been selected to represent the numerals four to nine, which the former accepts as being derived from letters from several alphabets widely separated. Bagley curiously enough also states that all numerals at first were merely shorthand ways of expressing their names, which wholly contradicts the idea of derivation from letters, and ignores the fact that primitive tallies or numerals must have existed before they had names.

"It has also been frequently asserted that the numerals were inventions which sprang up in a very short time, altho such a phenomenon is contrary to human experience. Sudden appearance generally means borrowing, for all written symbols were slow in their evolution.

"Reasoning from analogy, one would assume that if letters had their origin in the first crude attempts to represent things and ideas, the numerals must necessarily have their origin in the first crude attempts to record numbers.

"The natural way of recording numbers is by tally-marks, and it is the universal custom of mankind, at least of all who were intelligent enough to count. Historians of mathematics use the term tally-mark to refer to the notched stick (French, *tailler*, to cut), but it is here meant to refer to any simple marks or scores. The Maya numerals are described by George B. Gordon as follows: 'The numbers from one to four are represented by dots; a bar signifies five; a bar and a dot six; ten is written by two bars; and so on up to nineteen, the sign of which is three bars and four dots; after this number the signs employed are in doubt.' The Egyptians used tally-marks up to nine, but ten is an inverted U. Cuneiform numerals are also tally-marks. Even as late as the third century B.C. in India the Asoka edicts record numbers up to five as vertical tally-marks. . . . . .

"Prof. Edwin S. Crawley says that all systems of numbers were originally quinary from the use of the fingers of one hand in counting and became decimal as soon as two hands were used, but others state that there is no foundation for such a generalization. . . . The Chinese numerals for 11 to 20 are merely those from 1 to 10, with 10 (X) over or before them, but the commercial forms are quinary, the 6 to 8 being based on the 1 to 5 with extra tally-marks beneath."



PROBABLE EVOLUTION OF THE NUMERALS.

The origin of the numerals from tally-marks, as suppposed by Major Woodruff, is given in the accompanying table. The writer examines many systems of numerals and concludes that we may ascribe this beginning to all, tho our present forms are most likely of Chinese origin. He notes that the Chinese "running" characters for two and three are the same as our own, and quotes Bühler as saying that there is no doubt that the numerals were introduced into India from without, as they appear rather suddenly and in a well-evolved form. Further:

"The identity of the first three numerals in Chinese and Indian would lead us to suspect identity of origin of the two systems, or more probably that the Chinese forms were carried by traders into India. Indeed Dr. Fritz Hommel ('The Civilization of the East') states that Indian 'culture is in the main an offshoot of the Chinese.' The Chinese would also be suspected on account of the identity of the old Nepal nine and an evolutionary Chinese nine, and there is a perfect gradation of forms from the oldest Chinese nine tallymarks to our present nine.

"Doubtless there was a considerable interval between the date of introduction of the numerals into India and the date of the oldest surviving forms—an interval in which their origin was forgotten if it was ever known. This fully accounts for the fact that in some cases considerable change had taken place. Probably many of the ancient Indian evolutionary forms will never be found, nevertheless those now known are within the bounds of ordinary variation of writing. They were undoubtedly introduced while some still retained an evident form of tally-marks, which led to the frequent writing of four and five with four and five strokes, respectively. Some of the old Indian fives are almost identical with the Chinese original form, and in the six there are undoubted affinities, the sevens are closer still, and nines identical."

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLAY—While we have little or no control over heredity, we should, in the case of children, possess absolute mastery over environment; so we are told by Dr. T. S. Clouston, a noted Scottish alienist, in a recent lecture before the Child Study Society. We read in a report of his remarks in *The Hospital* (London, January 8):

"The effects of environment are such that they may make or mar the mental development of a child, may equip it physically to face the world and its work with ease, or leave it a relatively miserable, incapable, anemic. These environments include the outward forces of nature, such as light and air. At birth the child possesses no mind at all, and if it is deprived of sight and hearing it will remain in a condition allied to idiocy. Such a child, brought up in darkness, would be mutilated in mind, and would not develop thought or feeling or conduct. To state this is to condemn every form of local government which suffers insanitary houses and overcrowded dwellings to remain within the area of its jurisdiction. The members of such bodies who permit these evils will one day have a heavy account to settle for their misdeeds through the neglect of a plain public duty. . . . Town life under the best conditions is apt to make children unstable in mind. Yet stability of mind is the most desirable quality for any growing human being. It follows that the children of all residents in towns should be secured

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good food, plenty of fresh air and sunlight, and the fullest opportunities for play and exercise. No city, or town, or rural community for that matter, is entitled to regard itself as modern which does not possess adequate playgrounds for its children. Who can estimate the loss to a nation which arises from the absence of playgrounds, whereby the physical and moral characters of men and women are materially affected for evil everywhere?"

THE MOON BY ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT

A NEW departure in physical experimentation has been undertaken by Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins, who has been photographing various objects and substances, not by the total light they reflect, but by some single constituent, such as the infra-red or ultraviolet rays. Both these rays, tho present in all perfectly white light, are invisible, but both will affect a properly prepared photographic plate. Results were most interesting and the method seems to open up a new method of research. Especially valuable are Professor Wood's photographs of the moon, using only her ultraviolet rays. These, Professor Wood tells us in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., February), have resulted in the discovery of a vast deposit of some material quite different in composition from the rest of the lunar surface around one of the craters, and may even enable us to learn something of the nature of the materials composing the surface. We read:

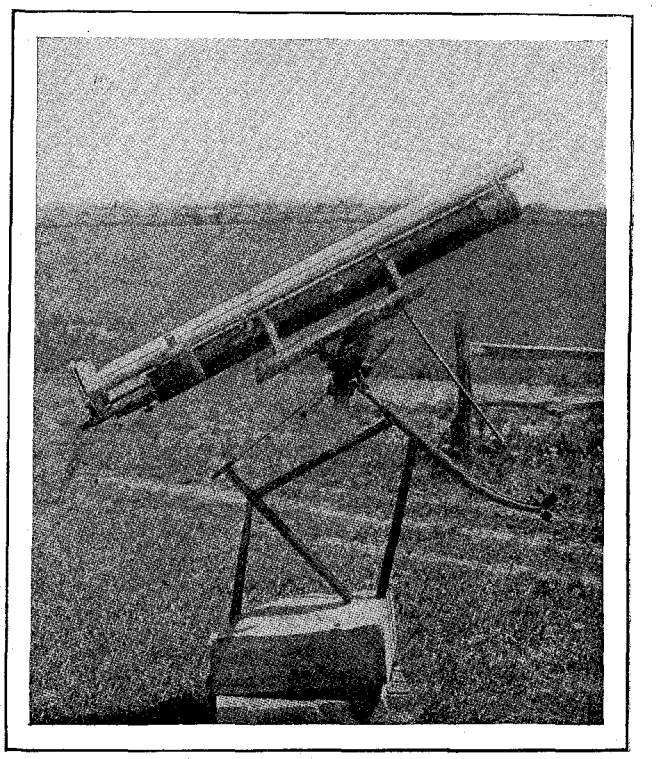
"Photographs of landscapes made by the ultraviolet do not differ very greatly from ordinary photographs except in the curious circumstance that objects standing in full sunlight cast no shadows. . . . It was found in the course of the experiments that many substances, white in ordinary light, were quite black when photographed by the ultraviolet rays. This was true of white garden flowers, and in an especially marked degree in the case of Chinese white paint (zinc oxid). [In the illustration] will be found reproduced two photographs of the page of a magazine on which are painted some words with this pigment. One picture was made with an ordinary lens of glass, the other with the quartz-silver combination. It will be observed that in ultraviolet light the Chinese white is much blacker than the printer's ink.

"While painting the words I inadvertently omitted one letter in the word 'appears.' The mistake was rectified by carefully erasing the last three letters with a brush and clean water, drying the paper, and painting the letters anew. So far as I could see I removed every trace of the white pigment, and no trace of the correction appears in the photograph made by visible light. The one made by ultraviolet, however, shows a very conspicuous smutch, which shows us how sensitive these rays may be in detecting slight traces of substances which absorbed them. These two pictures are given to illustrate the principle of the method as applied to selenography, and it is clear that a slight but extensive deposit of zinc oxid on the moon's surface which was quite invisible and which could not be photographed by ordinary means, might be clearly brought out in a photograph taken through a silver film with a quartz lens. . . .

From "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

BY ULTRAVIOLET. BY YELLOW. BY ULTRAVIOLET. BY YELLOW.

"These ultraviolet pictures were made with a range of the spectrum to which glass is impervious, namely, that transmitted most freely by a silver film. It was necessary therefore to use a lens of quartz heavily silvered on one surface. The silver film was of such a thickness that a window, backed by a brightly lighted sky, was just barely visible through it. Pictures made with this combination were made by rays to which glass is opaque, and the introduction of a thin sheet of clear window-glass in front of the lens effectually stopt all photographic action, the time of exposure being the same in the two cases. . . . . .



From "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

LUNAR PHOTOGRAPHIC TELESCOPE.

"Photographs taken with this apparatus showed clearly the existence of an extensive deposit to one side of Aristarchus which did not appear in any picture made with a yellow screen. The deposit is shaped much like a figure 3. Three pairs of the photographs are reproduced on the plate [taken on three different dates]. As is clear from these pictures little or no trace of the deposit is shown by yellow light. . . . . .

"The fact that the bright craters are quite as bright with the ultraviolet light enables us at once to say what the strongly reflecting material is *not*, for I have found out that zinc oxid, sulfur, and certain other light-colored substances are quite black in ultraviolet light. As to the nature of the dark deposit around Aristarchus further experiments will be necessary before we can begin to guess. By a process of elimination we shall doubtless be able to exclude a large number of substances, narrowing the thing down still further by measuring its reflecting power for different regions of the ultraviolet and visible spectrum. Infra-red pictures will also help in all probability. I have already commenced the study of various materials, igneous rocks, and volcanic ejecta. The substances are laid out on a paper checker-board and photographed in different regions of the spectrum, by using ray filters. Two of these pictures are reproduced on [the plate], one taken by yellow, the other by ultraviolet light. . . . . .

"It seems probable that photographs made on a larger scale will show other deposits of this material, which for the present we may name black 31, for the wave length which brings it out. Silver on glass mirrors, as I have pointed out, will not be suitable. What we need is a metal speculum of long focus, say 8 or 10 meters. It is my hope that some observatory or amateur is already equipped for the work and will undertake it. If not, I shall have a horizontal telescope constructed for the purpose. I shall be very glad to hear from any one who wishes to carry on the investigation."

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WHITE LIGHT FROM THE MERCURY ARC

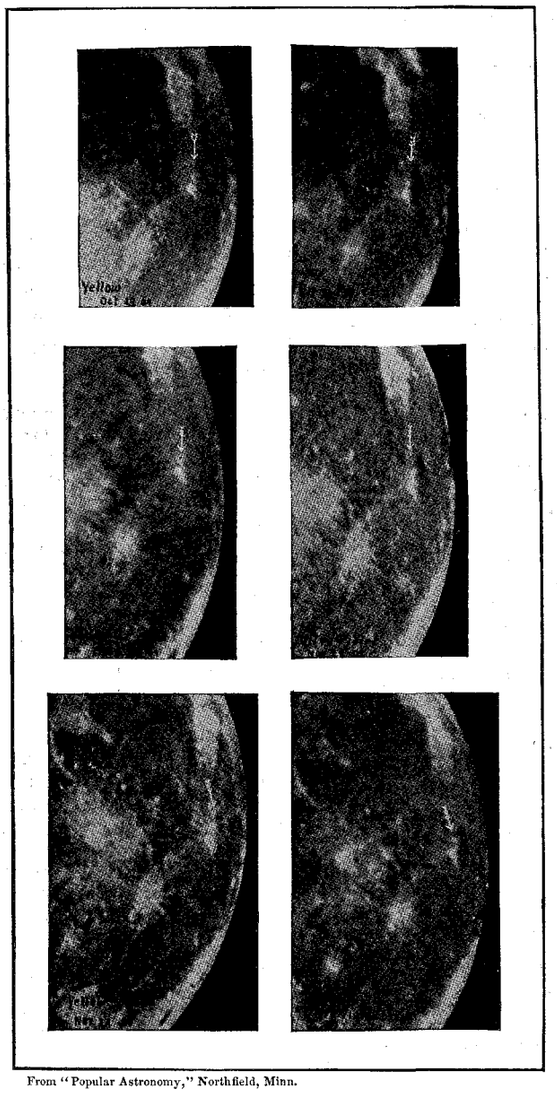
THE Cooper-Hewitt mercury-arc lamp is noted for its efficiency and power; it has not yet displaced other forms of lighting under ordinary conditions, however, on account of its peculiar greenish-blue brilliancy, with which most persons are now familiar on account of the use of the lamp in factories and occasionally in a shop window as a curiosity or to attract the attention of the passer-by. Correction of this color would seem to be possible by the addition of red and yellow sources so that the various tints whose combination goes to make up white light are all represented. Considerable success in this line has been obtained by Herbert E. Ives, who reports his tests in *The Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards* (Washington). Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, January 22). Says this paper:

"Attempts have been made to modify the color and illuminating characteristics of the mercury vacuum arc by the addition of yellower light sources. The first light used for this purpose was the carbon glow lamp. More recently the use of a tungsten lamp has been proposed.

"In the present paper is recorded an experimental investigation of the proper light-source to be combined with the mercury arc in order to imitate average daylight, following which is a determination of the relative intensities of mercury-arc light and the added light to secure the best effect.

"The complementary of the mercury arc may be determined by direct application of color theory to experimentally obtained color values. . . . On carrying through this work, the rather unexpected result was obtained that the best combination was of the mercury arc with a Welsbach; unexpected, because the usual criticism of both illuminants is on the ground of their green color, or illuminating effect. . . . . .

"An interesting fact brought out . . . is that all of the ordinary light sources, from the 3.1-watt carbon lamp to the 'greenest' Welsbach, lie so nearly opposite the mercury arc that a respectable white may be produced by mixing any one of them with it in the proper proportion. The light lying most nearly opposite the mercury arc is the Welsbach mantle, as supplied for residential lighting, viz., three-fourths per cent. cerium; of the glow lamps the tungsten is nearest the ideal complementary."



From "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY YELLOW LIGHT. PHOTOGRAPHS BY ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT.

LUNAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

These two lamps are the proper ones to correct the blue-green mercury light, the author says, not only because they are nearest to the proper hue, but because their efficiency and cheapness make them distinctly practical possibilities. In his tests, a Cooper-Hewitt lamp was provided with an adjustable shutter so that more or less mercury light could be employed. The Welsbach and the glow lamps were placed, in succession, directly before the tube and below the opening in the shutter, so that it was possible to vary the mixing proportions at will. It was thus found possible to obtain a close match with daylight, the Welsbach match tending slightly toward green and the tungsten toward pink. The carbon lamp formed, with the mercury light, a decidedly pinkish mixture. We read:

"Several points in connection with the character of this composite white light should be emphasized. It must not be forgotten that daylight is extremely variable in color, and that the combination of lights here investigated can only claim to be a more definite guide than has hitherto been given to the proportions for a match of the integral color to an average daylight. Further, it is, of course, only the integral color that appears white to the eye; analysis reveals the mercury-line spectrum superposed on a continuous background strongest in the red. Because of the partly noncontinuous character of the spectrum of such a compound light, we must expect some deficiencies when it is used as an illuminant of colored objects.

"The chief defect of the mercury arc alone—its entire deficiency in red—should, however, be largely overcome. Because of the peculiarity of the eye that it quickly adapts its scale of color values to the color of the illuminant, it is much more important, in the writer's opinion, that the illuminant should preserve certain color values to which the eye is particularly sensitive than that its integral color should be a perfect subjective white. In other words, the eye quickly adjusts itself to the belief that a light is 'white' even if the light is measurably yellower or pinker than a standard, such as average daylight or sunlight, but rebels at a distortion of its new scale of color values. Therefore our preference should be given to that illuminant of this character which favors preservation of color values to which the eye is particularly sensitive, such as the color of flesh, lips, and other commonly observed objects.

"The combinations under discussion were investigated for their color-rendering values by observing their effect on various colored silks, plaids, colored prints, flesh, etc. The color values were, on the whole, found to be very well preserved; immeasurably more so than with the mercury arc alone, and much better for blues than with the yellower sources alone. A slight accentuation of purples and a graying of very deep reds was observable with both combinations (Welsbach and tungsten), but ordinary reds, browns, yellows, greens, and blues appeared normal. The tungsten lamp, with its larger proportion of deep red, is appreciably better in this combination than is the Welsbach, judged by this criterion.

"For the best results in color rendering, apart from the integral color of the mixture, a larger proportion of the tungsten light rather than a smaller might be recommended, because, as remarked above, the resultant pinkish character of the white would be less noticed by the eye than the disturbance of the scale of color values which occurs with a deficiency of continuous spectrum background. The behavior of the carbon lamp is similar to the tungsten, altho the integral color is too pink to be called a good white."

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CARRYING 100,000 VOLTS OVER THE ROCKIES

THE electrical engineer is every day achieving what seemed impossible the day before, says a writer who tells how a Colorado power company is carrying an enormous current over the Rocky Mountains, exposed to wind, snow, hail, and lightning. This plant, it appears, transmits energy at 100,000 volts for a distance of 150 miles over altitudes that run up to a maximum of 13,700 feet. In *The Electrical World* (New York, January 27) we read:

"The lines are exposed, not only to the ordinary contingencies of wind and snow, but to sleet conditions which are exceptionally severe. The sleet recorded in the region has reached a diameter as high as 6 inches, a condition quite unheard of in most sections of the country. Success has been obtained by very thorough and skilful tower construction, together with the use of suspension insulators, which are undoubtedly a very considerable factor in the success of the installation. The average spacing of the towers is about 750 feet and they carry three hemp-core cables . . . supported on a single top cross-arm in a horizontal plane, the distance between the conductors being 10 feet 4 inches. The insulators are four suspension disks, each of which is rated at 25,000 volts working-pressure. The suspension insulator has the greatest recent improvement in the electrical transmission of energy, and this line, subjected as it is to enormous strains, is an admirable example of the success of the device. The towers are not high, the normal height of the conductors at the tower being only 40 feet. This gives unusual stability to the line, a stability which is greatly needed in winter. The lightning protection consists of a galvanized steel-stranded cable, or sometimes a pair of them, carried at the level of the upper cross-arm and supported directly on the tower structures. This protection runs over a considerable part of the route, especially the portions most exposed from their situation to the danger of lightning. The results have been satisfactory, altho no lightning arresters were installed, and no damage was caused to the line or apparatus by lightning during the entire summer service. . . . Altogether, the results of eight months' operation at from 86,000 to 100,000 volts has been highly successful. Here is another proof of the fact we have often noted, that engineers have been in the past more scared than hurt in the matter of high voltage. As each forward step has been taken, dangers seriously feared have generally proved to be mythical, which is a good augury for further improvements."

EFFECT OF THUNDER ON RAIN

IT is often noticed, during a thunder-storm, that a heavy discharge of lightning is followed at once by a downrush of rain. This is usually ascribed to coalescence and consequent enlargement of the drops due to loss of their electrical charge. According to Laine, of Finland, the phenomenon is due, not to electricity, but to the sound of the thunder, and he supports this view by observations made upon rainbows during storms. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 15):

"Laine made his observations of thunder-storms on August 3, 1908, at Alahaerma, not far from the city of Vasa. A storm was approaching from the east, while the western sky was at first quite clear. The thunder was heard for the first time at 5:50 P.M. and ceased at 6:24. The rain, at the same place of observation, lasted from 6:33 to 7:25. From 6:05 to about 6:30, a double rainbow was seen in the east, extending uninterruptedly from horizon to horizon. It is well known that the double rainbow consists of two concentric bows, the inside one having the red toward the center, the outer one with the red outside. The sunlight enters the raindrops and is first refracted therein and then reflected from the inner surface, once for the interior bow and twice for the outer bow, being afterward sent back to the spectator's eye after another refraction.

"Now at each roll of thunder, the colors of the two bows, especially those of the outer bow, were seen to be displaced, so that the boundaries of the colors and the edges of the bows were effaced completely; at the same time the colors became blurred and rapid undulations ran along the bows.

"Here, surely, was no effect produced by the lightning. The disturbances began always at nearly the same instant at which the thunder was heard. Laine thinks that the phenomenon confirms the Airy-Peruter theory of the rainbow; the thunder occasions a variation in the size of the drops, whose radii, normally less than 0.1 millimeter [0.004 inch], assume during the thunder a value between 0.5 and 1 millimeter [0.02 and 0.04 inch].

"We may conclude from this phenomenon that artificial acoustic disturbances may be able to bring about an agglomeration and an enlargement of rain-drops. Here is a chance for experimental verification, which might increase our knowledge of the production of thunder-storms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAKING WASTE PRODUCTS USEFUL

THE complete utilization of all residues in industrial processes, so that there shall be no waste at all, is a commercial ideal. Formerly no effort at all was made to go any further in any process of manufacture than to turn out the product directly aimed at, all incidental or by-products being thrown away. At present the secondary product often assumes greater importance than the primary, but there is still much to be done before all waste is abolished. A recent address by Otto Witt, a celebrated German chemist, is thus paraphrased and commented upon in *La Nature* (Paris, January 8):

"It is easy to see that simply to do away with or remove an annoying accumulation of material is an appreciable advantage. But very often these residues are injurious, and by utilizing them we render unnecessary costly treatment imposed upon the manufacturer by the sanitary authorities—for example, purification of residual water, or the suppresson of smoke. Finally, the use of these materials gives them a certain value that may sometimes be very appreciable.

"We do not generally realize, in fact, what a total may be attained by the value of the useful elements lost too often in the residues of factories. The powerful modern industries have a very intensive production, and the smallest figure is so greatly multiplied that it changes into millions. Interesting facts on this subject have been published recently by Mr. J. Effront, director of the Institute of Fermentation at Brussels, and Mr. A. Aulard, the well-known sugar chemist. The figures relate to the value of principles contained in the residues of sugar-making and distilling which are theoretically utilizable, but in most cases practically unutilized."

First mentioned among these residues is the "mash" from which spirituous liquors are distilled. This contains salts of potash and soda and various nitrogenous compounds. Sometimes the potash is saved by evaporation and calcination, but generally the whole mash is thrown away, and in any case all the nitrogen is lost. In grain-distillation about a pound of nitrogen is thus thrown away for every ten gallons of alcohol produced. It has been calculated that the equivalent of 100,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, worth about $4,000,000, is thus annually lost in Europe. Instead of using this as a fertilizer, Chile saltpeter is imported at great expense. Processes for saving this valuable nitrogenous fertilizer have been devised and are beginning to be used. In the beet-sugar industry, likewise, juice is thrown away containing various albuminoids and hydrocarbons, besides considerable waste sugar. In Europe alone, more than 50,000,000 tons of beet sugar are made annually, and this manufacture involves a loss of $12,000,000 worth of nutritious substances. Some of these, also, are shortly to be recovered and used. We read further:

"It would be easy to multiply examples. Prof. F. Fischer, of Göttingen, for instance, estimates at $30,000,000 the annual saving in Germany from the rational utilization of the heat produced in the furnaces of steam-boilers. In a recent work on 'Industrial Combustion,' the value of the easily-usable heat that passes up factory chimneys and is wasted is estimated at $20,000,000.

"So we are beginning to use industrial residues of all kinds. A large number of secondary industries have thus been annexed to

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the oldest technologies and sometimes assume more importance than their elders. The manufacture of soda by the Leblanc process, for example, has had as a corollary the production of hydrochloric acid and of bleaching-powder.

"Among the new industries thus created, we may mention that of lime-silica bricks, . . . of cement obtained by calcination of the lime-precipitates of sugar refineries, the numerous processes for utilizing the fatty matters extracted from wool, the manufacture of glycerin by the Barbet process, and of propionic acid from the refuse of distilleries. Mixtures of residues of various food industries, such as the refining of sugar, make excellent food for cattle."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

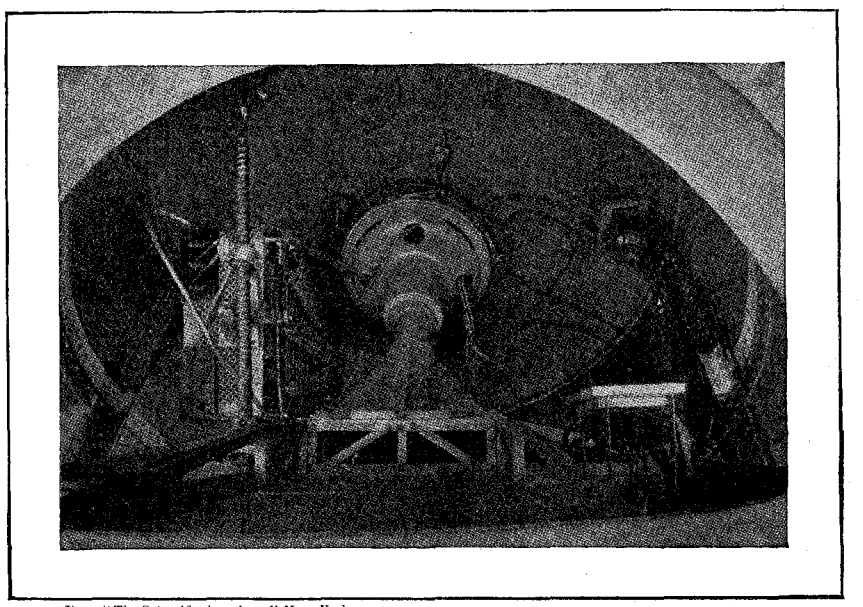
A GREAT OPEN-AIR TELESCOPE

UNDER this title the great popular telescope erected recently at Treptow, near Berlin, Germany, is described in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 29) by Prof. S. A. Mitchell, of Columbia University. This telescope is intended to make astronomy popular through public exhibitions. Professor Mitchell contrasts it with the Yerkes telescope, the highest development of American manufacture. He says:

"In the Yerkes telescope we have a great instrument given over to exact research, handled by a corps of expert astronomers, leaders in their special lines of work. Prof. E. E. Barnard is there with his keen eye for the measurement of the positions of comets, star clusters, etc., for the depicting of slight planetary details, or with the help of the photographic plate for the portrayal of Mars on a large scale. The greatest living authority on double stars, Prof. S. W. Burnham, spends two nights each week with the great 40-inch refractor. The director, Prof. E. B. Frost, takes care of the spectroscopic side of astronomy by photographing the spectra of stars for the determining of their motions in the line of sight, and by daytime the telescope is made use of to learn of interesting phenomena about the sun. This great telescope is a model of engineering perfection with its great tube and massive parts, rising floor, and rotating dome. It is mounted in what is known as the equatorial form.

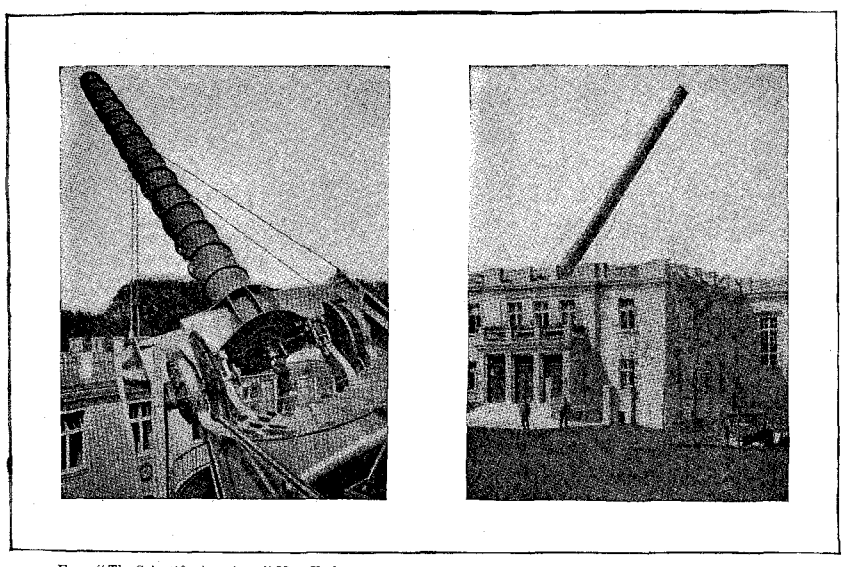
"But how different is the Treptow telescope! Erected with other purposes in view, it is not necessary to have expert scientists to keep the telescope employed almost every hour during the day and night; constructed under a different plan, it is unnecessary to have a great elevating floor inside of a huge rotating dome, for, in fact, the dome is done away with and the telescope is used in the open air! This, then, brings something radically new into the old science of astronomy, something entirely different in the construction of a great telescope. And this new form of instrument has many points in its favor that make it a most interesting telescope."

German astronomers, the writer goes on to say, ridiculed Dr. Archenhold, director of the Treptow Observatory, for his radical idea of placing in the open air with no protection from the wind a great tube $68\frac{9}{10}$ feet in length, 7 feet longer than the Yerkes telescope, and it was with difficulty that funds for its erection were secured. Professor Mitchell goes on to say:



From "The Scientific American," New York.

VIEW TAKEN UNDER THE MOUNTING,
Showing the electric motors for driving the telescope.



From "The Scientific American," New York.

HOW THE GREAT TUBE IS BALANCED.

"THE DOME IS DONE AWAY WITH AND THE TELESCOPE IS USED IN THE OPEN AIR!"

"The old equatorial form of mounting was departed from, for this requires that the eye-end of the telescope be raised through a vertical distance approximately half the length of the telescope tube in viewing a star overhead and one near the horizon. This necessitated a very expensive elevating floor run by electric motors. By swinging the telescope tube in a great fork, and employing suitable counterpoises, Dr. Archenhold was able to have the eye-piece near the center of motion, and run the telescope tube upward into the air. . . . This eliminated the rising floor and saved many thousands of dollars. . . . As the whole construction had no great height, it became possible to house the telescope by turning the long telescope tube into a horizontal position and pulling over it a cheap portable house. By using the telescope in the open air it became possible to entirely eliminate the great dome, and thereby save again more thousands of dollars. The result of these plans was that Dr. Archenhold was able to build the completed instrument for . . . $62,500 [of which] $11,500 was spent for the lens. . . . . .

"The radical departure from old-established forms in eliminating the dome has many points in its favor besides the mere saving of money, and also many drawbacks. As is well known to astronomers, the temperature of the night air is continually falling (especially in the early part of the night), and it is impossible to have the air in the interior of the dome at the same temperature as the outside air. This causes the heated air to pour out through the slit of the dome, and also produces currents of air in the interior of the telescope tube itself. All of this makes 'bad seeing,' and a distortion of the telescopic image—the bane of the existence of the professional astronomer. Dr. Archenhold's plan of doing without a dome eliminates most of the effects of air currents, for there is no 'dome effect,' as astronomers call it, and the air in the telescope tube quickly takes the temperature of that outside. Here, then, is a decided advantage. But unfortunately the telescope being in the open air makes it the sport of every passing wind, and even a slight wind is apt to set up a vibration."

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MISTAKING SOCIOLOGY FOR RELIGION

PROF. SHAILER MATHEWS contributes a warning word to the discussion of the friendliness between the Church and organized labor or Socialism. He seems to discern a tendency to neglect the spiritual factor for which the Church must primarily stand. Such neglect, he says, in *The Homiletic Review* (New York), "will simply leave the Church again in the attitude of seeking merely to alleviate misery, subject to the danger of being misunderstood as seeking aggrandizement for itself." The Church, he declares, "will never succeed in being merely a new organ of social reform." The mission of the Church is first of all to the souls of men, and if it degenerates into an annex to a labor-union, an employment agency, or a charitable society, people will fail to see why they should join the annex rather than the main body. The Church may cooperate with these agencies, as with every good work, but should remember that its main work is spiritual. He says of the Church's function, "peculiarly its own":

"It is the evangelization of the spiritual life which lies below all social uplift. In training the minister to lead a church to fulfil such a function our theological seminaries will make a profound and, in my opinion, suicidal mistake if they seek to substitute sociology for theology and abandon the field of spiritual life in order to devote themselves primarily to individual and social conduct. Such a transfer of activity is exceedingly easy and promises in many cases results which are highly attractive; but to seek to entertain people into a surreptitious interest in the Church as a religious body; to substitute sociological discussion for the exposition of truth that stimulates and enlarges the spiritual life; to substitute interest in society as a whole for interest in individuals, as spiritual lives; will be fatal to the Church. For as a general program it is supererogatory in social transformation. I do not believe that leaders of organized labor or Socialism, political reform, or movements for international peace, will respect the Church or its ministry if it abandons its characteristic function in order to become simply another organization covering the entire field of social transformation. Furthermore, such a policy will sooner or later have its effect on the Church itself. For when men come to believe that the Church is trying to do only that which extra-ecclesiastical institutions are all doing better, they will fail to see the need of joining the Church in order thus to dissipate energies that would be more effective if concentrated. There is a much deeper controversy in progress than that between labor and capital or between capitalization and socialization. It is a struggle between two world orders: the one in which material and the other in which spiritual good is final. This controversy cuts across all others. You will find it in the labor-union, among socialistic comrades, in organized charity, in the Church itself. Everywhere you find men, consciously or unconsciously, in one or the other of these camps. It is of first importance that the ministry should recognize the nature of this issue, otherwise it will be tempted to aline itself with one or the other of the opposing factors in purely economic or social struggles. In so far as they commit this mistake will clergymen be misunderstood as the champions of social and economic classes and the Church thus be swept into a controversy in which as representative of the spiritual order it is not concerned. This, I take it, was the very danger that Jesus and Paul sought to avoid."

The new conditions of our social world with its class-consciousness and social movements demand that the Church shall educate the spiritual life in social morality as well. It is not enough, Dr. Mathews declares, for it to be zealous in opposing such social evils as the saloons and the white-slave traffic, in which church-members are not personally concerned. It must train the spiritual life to discern and face the moral issues in the industrial world in which church-members are themselves immersed. He goes further in this strain:

"It is from this point that ministers must approach that cooperation which every earnest man must desire to see established between the Church and organized labor. In fact it is the only safe point of approach. If the minister approaches organized labor as one who sympathizes with labor as over against capital, he will have mistaken his real interests. In Christ there is neither laboring man nor capitalist, but the new creation. He must be as able to show the supremacy and implication of the spiritual life to the wage-earner as to the capitalist, but he must see clearly and appreciate intelligently the fact that the implications of the spiritual life will differ in the two economic classes so far as its expression and conduct is concerned.

"More than this, the Church and the ministry need to be educated to appreciate the fact that social sympathies should not only be warm but intelligent. The economic world is under the reign of law as truly as the natural world of forces. To gain men as laboring men and capitalists may profit the Church nothing; but to bring them as men to the expression of spiritual life that shall be in accordance with the reign of law, altho not as easy a task, is certainly far more vital to the well-being of mankind. The minister has no right to let sympathy take the place of wisdom. If he should not substitute sociology for theology he should most assuredly link the findings of the two disciplines in his own thought and message and pastoral methods."

THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH

THE question of competition between town life and country life is to be decided only on a religious basis, thinks the president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He notes the fact that the people of this country are shunning the country and crowding into the city. Thousands of acres of uncultivated land lie on the outskirts of our great towns. There are barren and uncultivated farms in every Eastern State. Reviewing all these existing conditions President Kenyon L. Butterfield in his third "Carew lecture" before the Hartford Theological Seminary expresses the belief that the depreciation of rural life is largely due to a failure of the country church and the country pastors to see aright their vocation among rustic communities. In the Hartford *Seminary Record* we read his words:

"I hold that the problem of the country church is the most important aspect of the rural problem. It touches the highest point in the redirection of rural life. It sounds the deepest note in the harmonizing of the factors of a permanent rural civilization. It speaks the most eloquent word in the struggle to maintain the status of the farming class. Can the church rise to its opportunities?"

The country church has as its main object the elevation of ideals among country people, he tells us. "Some people leave the country because they can't realize their ideals in the existing rural atmosphere." Of the dwarfing and narrowing effect of this atmosphere, and the work of the country church in remedying the condition, President Butterfield speaks as follows:

"Rural romance is often stifled in the atmosphere of drudgery and isolation. This sentiment is of the soul and can come only as the soul expands. It is not merely an enjoyment of trees, crops, and animals. It is, in part, a sense of exaltation born of contact with God at work. It has in it some element of triumph because great powers are being harnessed for man's bidding. It has in it somewhat of the air of freedom, because of dealing with forces free and wild except as they are held in leash by an unseen master-driver. It has in it much of worship, because of all the deep mysteries of seed and soil, and because of the everlasting, patient procession of the seasons and their vicissitudes. I can conceive of preaching that would give to farm men and women a new birth of aspiration and hope simply because it should set vibrating the chords of poetry and romance that are strung upon the harps of men at work in God's out-of-doors—strings too often untouched by any hand save that of chance."

The carrying out of President Butterfield's plans with regard to the elevation of popular ideals in the country and the retardation of migration to the cities through discontent with rural surround-

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ings require special qualifications in rural clergymen, who should constitute a special class who "will love the ways of rural folk." The lecturer speaks further as follows of the pastor and his rural flock:

"He will enter into their experiences, breathe the same air of simplicity and freedom, respond to the native elements of rural character, understand the rural mind.

"I am aware that these demands upon the country preacher require special talents. They call for a forceful, virile personality, a man among men.

"I think that they also require special training. The clergyman should not be left to pick this up as he goes along. It should be a part of his preparation. He should know his field.

"Hence it is clear that a somewhat thorough study of the subjects that would throw light upon the rural problem should be made an essential part of the professional training for the rural ministry. The man going to the rural field ought to possess a fair knowledge of the main problems along the following lines:

"A broad idea of some one or more of the technical fields of farming, such as dairying, fruit-growing, etc.

"The outlines of farm management and business control.

"The large economic relationships of agriculture.

"The social aspects of rural life, and the social institutions in their peculiar character, such as schools and means of agricultural education, government, recreative life, organizations, etc.

"Finally the country pastor should be a fixture—not necessarily in one parish. But there should be a distinct profession—the country ministry. It should command the services of the best men. It should have an *esprit du corps*. It should have a definite program. It should have a literature and the machinery for frequent conference and for aggressive propaganda. Let there be then an organized movement on behalf of the renaissance of the country church."

CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE ITALIAN DISSIDENTS.—The case of the Italian Roman-Catholic priest who with his congregation has been received into the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Kansas City is treated from the Roman-Catholic side by recent issues of their Church papers. *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) calls Father Marchello "a suspended priest" who came some time ago to Kansas City, "where he found a few disgruntled Italians ready to receive him." It is further stated that "with their assistance and the too willing help of proselytizing Protestants, he managed to build a church." He was not recognized by Bishop Hogan, who warned the Catholic people of Kansas City that "an Italian priest named Marchello" "has no permission or jurisdiction from me to celebrate mass or administer the sacraments." Another Catholic journal, *America* (New York), also casts reflections on the new convert, saying that his bishop in Italy "never could do anything with him and is unfeignedly glad to be rid of him." Further:

"Mr. Marchello came to America lawlessly, without papers, in defiance of pontifical legislation. No bishop received him; he never was authorized to officiate in Kansas City. Wherever he applied for faculties he received the only answer that could be given: 'Go back to Italy.' He then gathered round him, not in a good church-building but in a tumble-down frame house, some Italians who never went to the Catholic Church nor received the sacraments, and called them the congregation of St. John the Baptist, claiming, it is said, to have authority to do so from the Baptist himself through a supporter to whom the saint was in the habit of making revelations. The congregation and its pastor, therefore, had no place in the diocese of Kansas City. Bishop Atwill thought them good enough for his denomination, and received them under his jurisdiction where they will stay as long as it is profitable.

"Meanwhile the affair gives much mirth to the Little Italy of Kansas City. They are allowed to use the Roman liturgy under what Episcopalians call their canon of unity, until they can be educated up to the higher level of the Book of Common Prayer. No doubt Bishop Atwill will begin their education at once. He has a hard task before him."

MR. FAIRBANKS IN ROME

THE best diplomatic efforts exerted by both Protestant and Roman-Catholic agencies, it appears, were not able to solve the delicate situation of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks on his recent arrival in Rome. He found that he could not address the Methodist Association in the Eternal City and also be presented to the head of the Roman-Catholic Church. Mr. Fairbanks, who is a Methodist, had agreed before his arrival to make the address, and so had to forego the audience. Archbishop Ireland in a public statement in the press of February 8 declares that "it was not a question of Mr. Fairbanks being a Methodist or going to a Methodist church in Rome for Sunday devotions." But "it was a question of appearing to give the fullest approval to the work of the Methodist Association in Rome." The offense of that organization is thus stated:

"American Methodists in Rome are active, and, I may readily say, pernicious proselyters. The Methodist Association is not in Rome to serve and meet American Mehodists, but to pervert from the Catholic faith all those upon whom they can bring influence to bear.

"The purpose of the work of the Methodist Association in Rome is confest openly. The means employed are by no means honorable. They take every advantage of the poverty of the people of Rome. The books circulated and displayed in the windows of their book-stores are slanders against the Catholic faith, the Holy Pontiff at Rome, and a misrepresentation of the whole Catholic system. The success of the movement is far from adequate to the efforts put forth and the money expended. They do not make permanent Methodists of Italians. They may possibly detach pupils from the Catholic Church, and this means from all Christian things for Italians.

"A public address by a former Vice-President of the United States before the Methodist Association can have no other meaning in the eyes of the Roman public than the approval by America of the propaganda of the Methodist Association. Had the Holy Father, guardian of the spiritual interests of the Catholic Church of the world, smilingly welcomed Mr. Fairbanks to an audience on the following day, in what other position would he appear to be than giving his approval to the propaganda of the Methodist Association before which the address had been given?"

Mr. Fairbanks, in a statement published the following day, assumes the responsibility for his act by saying that the pastor of the Methodist church in Rome offered to release him from the engagement, but he declined. He says "he felt obliged to speak in fulfilment of a promise made before the papal audience was arranged." The Pope says that he regretted that he had not been able to receive Mr. Fairbanks, "but that he could not depart from the policy adopted, as to do so would appear to give recognition to the disloyal interference of certain Protestant denominations." Mr. Fairbanks speaks thus of his address:

"I spoke to the students of the American College along patriotic and moral lines, giving the Catholic Church a full share of the credit for the great work accomplished by all the Christian churches."

The Boston *Pilot* (Roman Catholic) says of the American College at Rome:

"For twenty years it has filled Rome with literature against the papacy and all the popes, including Pius X. himself. It has bribed poor women, starving in the poor districts of Rome and all Italy, to forsake, at least in appearance, the faith of their fathers and of their nation and of their royal house.

"It has by money and gifts and promises cajoled young men and girls away from their Catholic homes. It has taught them all to calumniate the clergy, the nuns, the religious institutions, and then has sent this renegade brood of deluded dupes all through Rome and Italy to breed mischief and discord and strife in families and villages, where before all was unity and peace."

The ex-Vice-President is said to be receiving cablegrams of congratulation on the stand he took in the matter. From Washington comes a newspaper dispatch containing these words of Bishop Earl Cranston, of the Methodist Church:

"It will not satisfy fair-minded Americans to say that Mr.

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Fairbanks was to address a company of pernicious heretics Sunday and therefore could not be received by the Pope Monday, for, the Archbishop's word to the contrary notwithstanding, we have an American congregation as well as an Italian in Rome, and Mr. Fairbanks was to address a company of Americans in their own place of worship, both parties having a standing which the Pope did not give and can not take away. Even had they been a disreputable lot to whom Mr. Fairbanks spoke the precedents of the Vatican do not indicate that high moral tests are invariably applied to persons who are granted audience at the Vatican. Mr. Fairbanks both taught and exemplified true catholicity.

From Chicago emanates the statement of another Methodist Bishop, William F. McDowell. He says:

"Archbishop Ireland, who declared yesterday that the misunderstanding was the result of work of the Methodist Association in Rome and who styled the Association as a 'pernicious proselyter,' has no more cause for such statements concerning our church workers in Rome than we in America have to denounce the 'Paulist Fathers' and other organizations of the Catholic Church which exist here.

"The two are similar in the character of the work which they do. Our Methodist associations are in Rome for the purpose of doing Protestant work among a Catholic people, and the Catholics' 'Paulist Fathers' are doing a Catholic work among a Protestant people."

THE HINDU-MOSLEM BROIL

THE East-Indian problem with which the British Government finds itself compelled to struggle does not merely consist of differences between English and Indian, but also of bitter contests between Hindu and Moslem. Tho the Hindus and Moslems have dwelt in India side by side for one thousand or more years, yet today the cleavage between the two communities continues to be as complete as ever. In this day and age there are millions of Hindus in Hindustan who consider their food defiled if the Moslem's mere shadow chances to fall upon it. The average Hindu will not partake of his rice and curry if a Mohammedan accidentally touches it. While the Hindu looks upon his Moslem fellow countryman as an outcast with whom he refuses to eat or intermarry, the Mohammedan calls the Hindu a *Kafir*—an unbeliever, irrevocably destined to perdition. Indeed, such a bitter animosity do the two communities nurse against each other that sporadic open riots often take place in various parts of India, resulting seriously for both parties.

The basic reason for the bitter strife between the Hindus and Moslems is religion rather than race. This truism was recently emphasized by no less an authority on East-Indian affairs that Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who has just been elected a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India. Speaking in his native tongue, *Marathi*, at Poona, Mr. Gokhale remarked:

"The bulk of the Mohammedans do not differ from the Hindus in race, but it must be remembered that religion is a most powerful factor in life, and it modifies, and sometimes profoundly modifies, race characteristics. . . . The worst of the situation is that over the greater part of India, the two communities (Hindu and Moslem) have inherited a tradition of antagonism which, tho it might ordinarily lie dormant, breaks forth into activity at the smallest provocation."

Such an inoffensive, peaceful animal as a cow leads to frequent affrays. It is the Hindu's religion to protect the cow, and, strange to relate, it is equally the Moslem's religion to kill the cow to offer beef as a sacrifice. Naturally the poor beast unwittingly causes many riots and quarrels between members of the two antagonistic creeds. We read of an occurrence of this kind in a recent issue of *The Leader* (Allahabad):

"It appears that a Mohammedan was passing along the Grand Trunk Road near the *Kothi* (house) of L. Bansidhar, leading a cow with him. An Agarwala (Hindu) trader, suspecting that the cow was being led to the slaughter-house, offered to purchase her. The Mohammedan agreed and exprest his willingness to part with her for 15 rupees ($5). While the bargain was being concluded, another Mohammedan came up and persuaded the owner of the cow not to sell her. The bargain was then rescinded. By this time some Hindus and Mohammedans had, as is natural on such occasions, collected on the spot. Some policemen also seeing the '*bhir bhar*' (mob gathering) came up and, perhaps fearing a breach of the peace, took the Hindu merchant and the Mohammedan owner of the cow to the police station."

This action of the police prevented a free fight, such as, in other instances, has been known to cost the lives of many Hindus and Mohammedans.

Just at present this hereditary antagonism is becoming still more acrimonious. In Bengal the Hindus and Mohammedans are virtually flying at each other's throat. During the last five or six years many armed attacks and counter-attacks have been made by the two communities, resulting in much anarchy and unrest. In other parts of India, while the animosity has not exprest itself in revolver and saber fights, yet much bitterness of feeling prevails. As if religion was not enough to keep the Hindus and Moslems cleft, politics is further widening the gulf. The recent political concessions granted by England to India are proving the proverbial bone of contention, over which the Hindus and Mohammedans fight. The Mohammedans form a minority in India's population. For every Mohammedan there are five Hindus. Moreover, to quote again from Mr Gokhale:

"In wealth, in education, and public spirit, the advantage at present lies with the Hindus. They have also contributed far more than any other community to the present national awakening in India."

Naturally the Moslems in India are eager to see to it that they are not politically snowed under by the Hindus. To prevent this they have been waging a relentless campaign both in India and in England. In pleading for the protection of Moslem interests in India, His Highness, the Agha Khan, K.C.S.I., who, besides being a prime Moslem political leader, is also a religious leader of his coreligionists, being a direct lineal descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, declared recently before a London audience:

"Throughout the storm and stress of the last few years the Mussulmans have remained unswerving in their devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor. They have never indulged in violent agitation, nor have they adopted reprehensible methods of attracting attention to grievances, real or nominal. They have not claimed 'self-government,' whether on the so-called 'colonial basis' or any other. They have remained law-abiding when, in some parts of the country, they were under strong provocation to resent and resist actively the illegal pressure put upon them by persons who seemed bent on undermining British authority. They have asked nothing more than an equitable share in the constitutional privileges now being granted to the Indian peoples."

This plea has appealed to the English, who naturally dislike the terroristic propaganda carried on among some of the Hindus. As a result, now that the Morleyan reform scheme is going into effect, the Government is seeing to it that a sufficient number of Moslems are returned to the Federal and State legislatures. This is stirring up trouble in the Hindu camp. The entire Hindu press is howling at what they call "preferential" treatment accorded to the Moslems.

The Indian National Congress, from which the Moslems seceded in 1880 under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and which is consequently more or less a "Hindu congress," at its recent Lahore session, convened under the Presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, himself a Brahman, unanimously resolved:

"That this Congress . . . deems it its duty to place on record its strong sense of disapproval at the creation of separate electorates on the basis of religion. . . . In particular the regulations have caused wide-spread dissatisfaction throughout the country by reason of (*a*) excessive and unfairly preponderance share of representation given to the followers of one particular religion; (*b*) unjust, invidious, and humiliating distinctions made between Moslem and non-Moslem subjects of His Majesty in the matter of electorates, franchise, and qualifications of candidates."

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"CHANTICLEER'S" SATIRIC IDEA

PARIS perhaps never showed herself so Parisian as when she turned from considering the havoc of the recent flood to talk over "Chanticleer." Details of Rostand's drama, produced for its first public performance on February 7, covered more space in the daily news-sheets than did the accounts of the city's affliction. So dispatches from Paris advise us. The critics are said to be unanimous that as a poem of lyric beauty "Chanticleer" is unsurpassed. Some there are who call it Rostand's masterpiece. Tho there is plenty of praise for "the marvelous ingenuity with which the author depicts the play of human weaknesses," there are not a few to doubt if the play will be a popular success. The inevitable Mr. Frohman takes advantage of the high-tide of interest to repeat, but add nothing to an old announcement that he will produce the play in America. But the translation has not yet been made, and both English and American critics fear that the delicate French flavor will be wholly lost in the process.

Rostand's own statement, "expressly for popular usage," of his idea of the meaning of "Chanticleer" is given in a cable dispatch to the New York *Times*. He says:

"It is a drama of human effort grappling with life. *Chanticleer* is man, confident in his work and refusing to let anything prevent him from accomplishing it. *Chanticleer* meets the *Hen-pheasant*, which is the love of the modern woman—emancipated and independent, domineering and jealous of man's work—who seeks to enslave man in her entire affections, who submits only when she is dominated and tamed and perhaps cherishing a secret hope of revenge.

"The *Dog* is the philosopher, the good fellow ready to serve.

"The *Blackbird* is very Parisian, a quizzer of frogs, a chatterer.

"The *Guinea-hen* is the incarnation of middle-class snobbery.

"The *Night-birds* typify the hatred of all light.

MAURICE ROSTAND,
Son of the dramatist. He has been chosen by Mr. Frohman to make the English version of "Chanticleer," to be presented in America.

"I have put the best of my brains into 'Chanticleer.'"

In the same paper we read, in a dispatch that followed the public rehearsal, that "the piece is almost wholly without dramatic interest and is full of speeches that seem interminable." Of the simulation of animals the writer of this dispatch observes that it was at once too faithful and not faithful enough. The faces of the actors were seen too distinctly when they were turned toward the audience, yet when this was not the case there was difficulty in telling whence the voices came. The following account, more detailed than hitherto obtainable, is given:

"Rostand's 'Chanticleer' is unique among plays in the fact that no human character appears in it. The *dramatis personæ* are fowls, birds, and animals, and as they are necessarily as large as the men and women who enact the parts, everything which appears on the stage is on a corresponding scale. *Chanticleer*, the hero, is filled with illusions about his place in the world. He imagines that the sun rises because he has crowed.

"The first act opens with the sun rising on a barnyard. A mountainous manure pile is on one side of the stage. A fence, which seems immense because it is in proportion, separates the yard from a road, beyond which is a forest background. To the right a wooden shoe, forgotten by the farmer's wife, is of the size it would appear to the cock, and near by a chair completes the *scale illusion*, *its legs*, *which alone are seen*, *being eight yards high*.

"In the center of the stage, with his companions of the barnyard grouped around him, *Chanticleer* hails the sun, whose first rays gild the scene, in a hymn full of the poet's lyric magnificence. On the manure pile perches the *Blackbird* jealous of the *Cock*, and breaking into his noble sentiments with jibes and puns after the manner of *Cyrano*. The *Dog* is the droll moralizer of the piece. *Chanticleer* falls in love with a beautiful *Hen-pheasant*, who is wooed by a *Fighting-cock*.

"The second act is the scenic gem of the piece, showing the

EDMOND ROSTAND,
The Author.

MME. SIMONA,
The *Hen-Pheasant*.

JEAN COQUELIN,
The *Dog*.

LEADING FIGURES IN THE SENSATIONAL BARNYARD DRAMA.

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upper branches of a blasted pine in the heart of a forest, the human-sized birds perched in the branches. The *Owl* calls the roll of the *Birds of the Night*, each, as his name is called, answering and opening two luminous eyes, which shine in the semi-obscurity of the stage, green, yellow, or blood-red. These birds declaim the 'Hymn of the Night' and afterward conspire together to rid themselves of their arch-enemy, *Chanticleer*. With him gone they believe the sunlight will be forever quenched, and they will be masters forevermore.

"In the third act *Chanticleer* learns of the conspiracy of the

By permission of Charles Frohman.

ZOE BLUNDELL AND HER "TAME ROBIN."

At this point of the play *Mrs. Blundell* (Ethel Barrymore) gives her "tame robin" (Eric Maturin) a blow in the face for what she thinks are too insolent chirrupings.

Night Birds, and fights a duel with his false friend, the *Game-cock*, killing him despite his steel gaffs and redoubtable skill. This is the beginning of the end for *Chanticleer*. The treachery of his friend poisons his optimism. The *Hen-pheasant*, the prize of the combat, offers the consolation of her love in a fine outburst, and then draws his head under her wing and bids him sleep.

"The fourth act, as originally written, finds *Chanticleer*, wooed by love, awakening only after the sun has risen.

"'And I have not crowed,' he cries.

"The dream of his life, all his belief in his wondrous power, crumbles. So he was not the Ruler of the Sun. All the tenderness of the *Hen-pheasant* can not bring back the lost illusion. His hens do not know it. The birds of the night still believe in him. He has his followers and his enemies as before. The sun still rises when he, *Chanticleer*, crows. If the *Dog* doubts, he is silent. But the iron that has entered his soul is the death of the glorious *Chanticleer*."

Rostand, in an interview, explains the history of his conception of the drama:

"In 1901, while taking a walk in the outskirts of Cambo, I was passing a humble farm when I suddenly stopt before the barnyard.

It was just an ordinary barnyard, containing the usual pigeon-loft, wire nettings, manure pile, and, within, the animals, hens, ducks, guinea-fowl, geese, turkeys, a cat asleep, a dog wandering about; in brief, a very common spectacle.

"I watched with interest, when suddenly in stalked the cock. He entered proudly, boldly, like a ruler, with disdain in his eye, and a certain rhythmic movement of the head which produced the irresistible impression of a hero. He advanced like a buccaneer, like a man in quest of adventure, a king among his subjects. In a flash I saw in this spectacle a play. I returned to the barnyard many times, and rapidly the framework of the play was constructed in my mind."

PINERO MADE OVER FOR AMERICA

THERE is a curious commentary on "what the public wants" in the career of Sir Arthur Pinero's latest play, "Mid-Channel." A failure in London, it is accounted a success in New York, "not because of a difference of taste of the two cities, and not because the play is acted better here at the Empire than it was acted there at the St. James's," observes one of our critics, "but because two of its characters are impersonated here in a spirit which differs from that of the English production." Last week we quoted a critic imagining Richard Strauss asking Mr. de la Fuente if he had mistaken his "Elektra" for a production by Massenet. Sir Arthur might ask the producer at the Empire if he sees "Mid-Channel" through the spectacles of Mr. J. M. Barrie. At all events, according to the critic of the New York *Tribune*, Sir Arthur not being on hand to impose his iron will at the New York theater, his play is offered and accepted in a mollified dose. Pinero, we are told, is in the habit of planning every detail of the business of his plays. "Lucidly and with the utmost precision, Pinero makes the London actors understand his conception of his characters, and with absolute firmness he compels them to suit his action to their word and their word to his action, and forge the spirit of their portrayal to the pattern he has prepared."

Before going further it might be said that "Mid-Channel" is a play dealing with the incompatibility of a married couple in middle life. There is a sunken reef in the middle of the English Channel that upsets the calm of nearly every traveler. So there is apt to be in life; it is especially true of Pinero's couple, the *Blundells*. They quarrel, separate, and each finds temporary solace in irregular alliances. Then when they feel the impulse to come together again they find they have made shipwreck on the reef, and the woman naturally goes down. The critic of *The Tribune* tells us how Sir Arthur Pinero and the people at the Empire Theater differ in telling a disagreeable story:

"In preparing 'Mid-Channel' for the St. James's his insistence, one is free to say, went a step too far. He was right, so far as the presentation of his conceptions went, but he did not rightly estimate the effect which such presentations would have upon the audiences. The St. James's actors were faithful to his requirements, but because of this fidelity the play was overweighted with disagreeable personalities, and hence it failed to attract. It needed sunniness, kindness, fresh air, in order to win the public, and these have been admitted to it in New York.

"Miss Ethel Barrymore is not a better actress than Miss Irene Vanbrugh, but her personality was allowed to play over the character which Sir Arthur Pinero had drawn. Miss Vanbrugh was compelled to insist upon certain qualities which the author had most emphasized, just as Miss Barrymore would have been compelled had she played at the St. James's instead of at the Empire. For Pinero is an autocrat. And in nine cases out of ten he is right. Miss Barrymore reveals the quality of spontaneity; Miss Vanbrugh was, to put it gently, overtrained for *Zoe Blundell*. Pinero insisted that she emphasize the slanginess, the 'smartness,' the fashionable vulgarity of *Zoe;* Miss Barrymore was far distant from the unrelenting hand, and on that account she took the liberty to soften the most disagreeable outlines of the character. Consequently, instead of repelling her audience she won it, and the play gains.

"*Peter Mottram*, the family friend, uttering aphorisms as his constant coin, has also undergone a change in crossing the Atlantic. It is a change for the better. Mr. Lowne, at the St. James's, acted capitally as *Peter Mottram*. There was no fault to be found with him. But his *Peter* was a pompous, if cordial, personage, voicing homilies for his own glory. His function in the 'smart' world was

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to find drawing-room audiences which he could drench with good-natured eloquence he was the sort of man whose service was interference rather than assistance. He was something of an intruder, and a good deal of a bore. He liked to hear himself talk; he loved to be considered the god of the machine. All this accorded strictly with Pinero's intention. But in New York quite another *Peter* is beheld. Mr. H. Reeves-Smith portrays him as a kindly, friendly, helpful, polished gentleman, always welcome, always a delight. There is no pomposity in him, no pose, no officiousness. He is witty, wise in a way, not an intruder, not a drawing-room orator, but a skilful maker of pleasing conversation. His wit and pleasant nature brighten the play. Pinero deliberately gave him a caddish quality. Mr. H. Reeves-Smith makes him a gentleman. And so the play is better balanced than it was in London, for there the piece contained no character with whom any one would care to live for half an hour."

Two of the players, Mr. Maturin as *Leonard Ferris* and Miss Sevening as *Mrs. Annerly*, were in the London cast and also play here. They bring to New York the same methods they used in London. Nothing is said about an upset of balance as a consequence. On the contrary, the critic observes that "had all the characters been depicted here as they were depicted there, the result would have matched the London end—in disaster." The critic timorously adds: "It may be heresy, but it must be confest that the play gains by the sea change, gains in artistic worth as well as in public favor." Wonderful Mr. Frohman, and the public gets what it wants! The work which receives such treatment at a safe distance from its owner compels this tribute:

"'Mid-Channel' is one of the strongest of Pinero's plays. From first to last one feels its compelling power. The more one reflects upon it the more one feels the pressure of the author's genius. It is not necessary to agree with him at all points in order to realize the wonder of his art."

PAINTING AND MUSIC WEDDED

IT is not strange, perhaps, that poetry and music have been more frequently wedded than art and music. But the art of Arnold Boecklin, the German painter-mystic, is so nearly allied to the spirit of modern music, that, as Mr. Arthur Farwell observes in *Musical America* (New York), it is a wonder such a picture as his "Isle of Death" has not before this attracted a composer's notice. Sergei Rachmaninoff, the Russian, has at last yielded to the spell of the picture and the results of his meditations were recently heard at a concert of the Russian Symphony Orchestra in New York.

The picture, with all its somberness, says Mr. Farwell, "has an Italian suavity, but Rachmaninoff Russianized his program as might be expected, much as Tschaikowsky Russianized the program of his 'Romeo and Juliet.'" Mr. Farwell proceeds:

"The contrast, however, of Rachmaninoff's with Tschaikowsky's personality was most striking. Tschaikowsky, in the fervor of his imagination, seems to be creating his music as it proceeds, but Rachmaninoff gives the impression of having formed in the first place a broad, emotional, and pictorial conception upon which he lays out his tones as a painter might with a brush.

SERGEI RACHMANINOFF,

The Russian pianist and composer who has given us a musical version of Arnold Boecklin's "Isle of Death."

"The work begins with a picture of the Isle as seen in the distance—a remarkably impressive piece of tone-painting in curious five-fourth rhythm, in the deeper voices of the orchestra. Following this, the boat which figures in the picture makes its appearance, and the music which follows is indicative of the stormy passage of a soul through life experience and through the moment of death. The composer weaves his themes into a rich musical texture, and handles his orchestral forces with a reserve which at the present day is most unusual. When his climax finally comes he lets it out with unrestrained fury.

"The mysterious awesomeness of the passage which follows is exprest in a piece of tone-painting extremely original in its color and scheme of dissonance. The close again takes one to the Isle of Death, and is less peaceful in its gloom than the picture would suggest. The echoes of the storm still reverberate through the dim glade. . . . . .

"One comes away with an impression altogether overwhelming, and with a memory not so much of themes, as of the vastness of the general mood. 'The Isle of Death' is too huge a work to be grasped and digested at a single hearing. There is nothing equivocal or experimental about it. What it is it is—a massive structure. It made its effect upon the audience, and it will undoubtedly be heard again."

THE ISLE OF DEATH.

From the painting by Arnold Boecklin.

One of the most striking works of the German painter, who died in 1901. He was represented in the recent loan exhibition of German works held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and elsewhere in America.

The piece was conducted by the composer, now visiting this country. He "knows precisely the effects which he wants, and gets them without making any undue display about it," says this critic. He "conducts as he plays, without any show of virtuosity."

Rachmaninoff has been called the "apostle of Titanism" by a German artist. He is about thirty-six, a pupil of Tschaikowsky. His works are well known in the concert rooms of this country, and his second symphony was called at Dresden the best Russian production of its sort since Tschaikowsky's sixth. *Musical America* furnishes these further facts:

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"Known the world over as a composer of a popular prelude which has the 'rhythmic incisiveness' of his own playing, Rachmaninoff is a devout follower of Tschaikowsky, of whom he speaks with tenderness. His later operas, 'Le Chevalier Avare,' and 'Francesca da Rimini' reached the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg. His piano compositions, with the C Sharp Minor Prelude, include two concertos, F Sharp Minor, No. 1, and C Minor, op. 18; two suites, op. 5 and 17; ten preludes, op. 21; seven studies, op. 10; six 'Musical Moments,' op. 16; variations, op. 22, on a prelude by Chopin; sonata in D Minor, op. 26, and many more."

LAST YEAR'S NEW BOOKS

THE flood of fiction might be expected to crest the general tide of book publications; but it seems that for 1909 such was not the case. Fiction steps down from the first place in the numerical estimate of publications and gives way to what librarians term "class" literature and collected works. Lest this result should occasion too much intellectual pride, *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), in its annual summary number, calls attention to the possibility that the "rather extraordinary decrease in the works of fiction may or may not indicate an awakened interest in books of a more serious nature." This journal suggests as "more than probable" that 1909, having seen the centenary celebrations of so many famous men, would naturally produce in many editions books by them and other works about them. This, it is surmised, accounts for the fact that the class literature and collected works has gone from fifth to first place, with 1,136 volumes to its credit, 512 more than the previous year, while fiction takes second place with 1,098 novels, 401 less than in 1908. Religion and theology have fallen from second to third place, with 903 books, as against 816 for 1908. "Among the other classes each shows an increase in the year's record; juvenile works gained 251, useful arts 226, description, geography, and travel 59, biography 35, political and social science 79, education 92, while fine arts and illustrated gift books shows but 28 as its increase." The table showing books in all departments stands as follows:

Classes	1908		1909	
	New Books	New Editions	New Books	New Editions
Literature and Collected Works	605	10	1,048	88
Fiction	1,458	31	1,087	11
Theology and Religion	776	40	868	35
Useful Arts	483	66	661	114
Medical, Hygiene	266	71	613	143
Juvenile	459	2	668	44
Poetry and the Drama	611	11	648	23
Political and Social Science	518	31	603	25
Physical and Mathematical Science	429	49	577	43
Law	579	43	546	45
Biography, Correspondence	508	20	542	21
History	409	14	525	17
Description, Geography, Travel	383	32	445	29
Education	348	27	449	18
Fine Arts: Illus. Gift Books	232	9	259	10
Domestic and Rural	137	16	188	16
Philosophy	171	12	182	15
Works of Reference	251	22	107	6
Sports and Amusements	71	3	104	5
Humor and Satire	51	....	73	
Totals	8,745	509	10,193	708
	509		708	
	9,254		10,901	

The Publishers' Weekly also furnishes in graphic illustration a showing of the number of books manufactured in the United States in 1909. First are those by American authors; and second, those by English or foreign authors, made in this country according to the demands of the copyright law; and these two classes, added to those books in English, imported bound or in sheets, comprize the year's output. The table, without necessarily being absolutely accurate in all details, shows, according to *The Weekly*, "approximately the character and numerical importance of American book-production":

Classes.	1909.		
	Books by American authors, incl. new eds. manuf. in U. S.	Books by English and other foreign authors incl. new eds. manuf. in U. S.	Books by English authors, imported, in editions.
Literature and Collected Works	639	212	285
Fiction	866	139	153
Theology and Religion	729	41	133
Useful Arts	704	9	62
Medical, Hygiene	588	103	65
Juvenile	564	21	127
Poetry and the Drama	435	126	110
Political and Social Science	579	8	41
Physical and Mathematical Science	526	33	61
Law	581	2	8
Biography, Correspondence	383	23	157
History	384	25	133
Description, Geography, Travel	295	15	164
Education	376	41	50
Fine Arts: Illus. Gift Books	153	8	108
Domestic and Rural	177	5	22
Philosophy	159	10	28
Works of Reference	78	1	34
Sports and Amusements	88	4	17
Humor and Satire	64	2	7
Totals	8,308	828	1,765
	828		
	1,765		
	10,901		

In comment upon this showing we read:

"The table shows 8,308 by American authors against 6,349 of 1908; 828 by English or foreign authors (made here) against 1,145 of 1908, and 1,765 books or sheets imported, against 1,765 of 1908. Again the imported books largely outnumber the reprints of works by foreign authors, a phenomenon observable for a number of years past. Unlike the previous year, 1909 shows the most reprints in the class literature and collected works instead of in fiction. This also may be traced to the centenaries."

REBUTTING WHISTLER—The brilliant and aphoristic dicta of Whistler have been so long accepted unquestioningly that one writer now sees a chance of turning the tide. Mr. W. H. Downes, in the Boston *Transcript*, takes up Whistler's "Listen! There never was an artistic period. There never was an art-loving nation." What he makes of it is this:

"These startling declarations belong to the class of half-truths which are sometimes more misleading than falsehoods. In order to accept such dicta we would have to wipe out the history of the arts in China, ignore the history of Greek sculpture, Japanese pottery, English poetry. But this doctrine that the arts have no relation to race, place, and time, is a part of the professional pose of those artists who would like to believe that their art has no interests except its own perfections, that it is detachable from life, and even superior to it in importance, that the less significance it has the better, because to have a meaning or a moral is to be 'literary,' and to be literary is to be comprehensible, vulgar, and non-artistic. It is, reduced to its simplest terms, the cult of 'art for art.' . . .

"That there never was an artistic period, nor an art-loving nation, may be in a literary sense true, but the statement nevertheless conveys a false impression. It implies that there never was a place where art was generally regarded as one of the leading interests where the people at large took an intelligent interest in it, where the artists were held in special honor. It implies that there never was a time when art enjoyed a special rebirth, a notable period of productivity and distinction, a season of particular fruitfulness. Now, nothing is more interesting in the critical works of Taine than his constant references to the influence exerted upon artists by their environment, racial singularities, and time. So important are these influences, in his view, that he never loses sight of them in his analysis of art work, but incessantly seeks to account for the traits which he finds manifested by a study of the national traits."

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Allen, Lyman Whitney. The Triumph of Love. A Poem. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Anderson, Galusha. Hitherto Untold. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. $1.

Askew, Alice and Claude. The Tempting of Paul Chester. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. The Biography of a Boy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Bartlett, Frederick Orin. The Seventh Noon. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Begbie, Harold. Twice-Born Men. A Clinic in Regeneration. A Footnote in Narrative to Prof. William James's "The Varieties of Religious Experiences." 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

Bohan, Elizabeth Baker. The Drag-Net. A Prison Story of the Present Day. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Brown, Charles Reynolds. Faith and Health. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

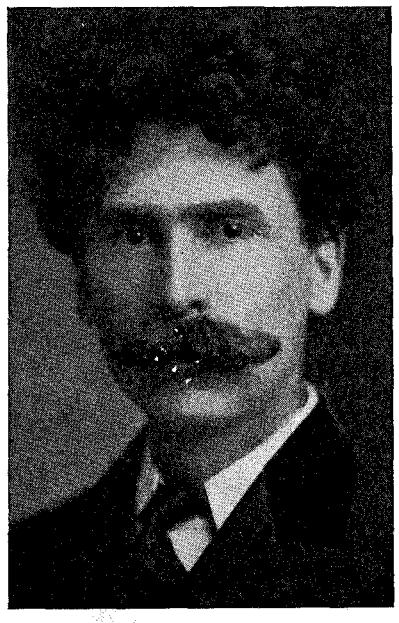
Bryan, W. J. Speeches of, Selected by Himself. With an Introductory Biographical Sketch written by Mary Baird Bryan, his wife. 2 vols. Pp. 428 + 321. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.50.

Nobody refuses to William Jennings Bryan the praise which belongs to the political orator. The present collection selected by himself contains all those speeches which have made him famous from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Apart from their value as rhetorical masterpieces of their kind, they are significant as outlining many political problems which have interested the country since the Cleveland administration.

The reader will be imprest by the variety of the topics in which Mr. Bryan has interested himself and by the interest which he imparts to them for others. Mrs. Bryan's sketch of her husband is notable, not only for its value as an authentic narrative, but for the good taste that pervades it.

Bryce, James. The Hindrances to Good Citizenship. 12mo, pp. 200. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.15 net.

Mr. Bryce has written the best extant account of the American constitution and government. His early work was more or less an abstract statement of facts. The present scholarly and important volume is a practical comment on the working of the administration and a recapitulation of the difficulties which the citizen is confronted with in the discharge of his duty as a patriot. The British Ambassador to the United States thinks the too common neglect of civic responsibility is due to indolence, personal self-interest, and the domination of party spirit. While



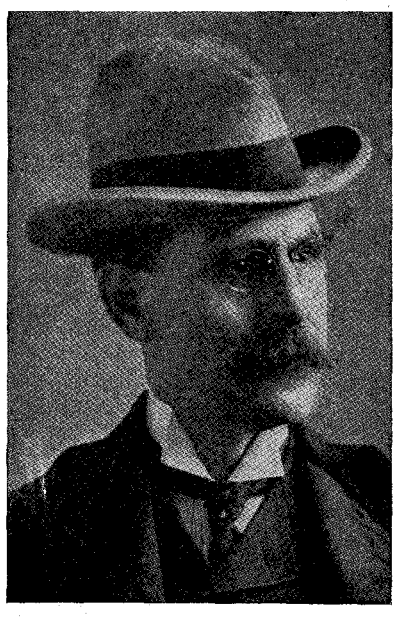
ERNEST THOMPSON SETON,
Author of "Life Histories of Northern Animals."

the English publicist may be accused of delivering of sort moral diatribe in this little book, no American will be offended or repelled by remarks and criticisms the justice of which it would be impossible to question. The lectures were originally given as the Dodge Lectures at Yale University, but they have very much more than an academic interest to the scholar and the average citizen.

Coleman, George W. Searchlights. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: The Golden Rule Co. 75 cents.

Davis, John. Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America, during 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802. 8vo, pp. 420. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

This is one of those books which come to us with a breath of real life and refreshment. We find here the circumstantiality of Defoe without his unreality, and the gossip of Pepys without his sometimes wearisome egotism and repetition. The work was originally dedicated to "Thomas Jefferson, Esq.," the most important figure who appeared in the dawn of American independence and certainly one of the most cultivated among a group of distinguished men who were in the highest sense cosmopolitans, as well as political and historical scholars, such as found few European equals. These travels of John Davis reveal to us the scenery and civilization of our country at a period which is usually relegated by modern writers to the literature of romance, and the simplicity of the narrative is one of its abiding charms. The orientation of this fascinating recountal is well fixt by the fine introduction and textual notes furnished by Mr. A. J. Morrison. A great amount of minute historical learning is exhibited in this editor's work, and perhaps no better picture of the transition period from colonial life to republican independence on this continent has ever been put within reach of American people.



GARRETT P. SERVISS,
Author of "Curiosities of the Sky."

Eliot, Charles W. The Religion of the Future. A Lecture Delivered at the close of the 11th session of the Harvard Summer School of Theology, July 22, 1909. 16mo, pp. 56. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents net.

Fernow, Bernhard E. A Brief History of Forestry in Europe, the United States, and Other Countries. 12mo, pp. 438. Toronto: University Press. $2.50 postpaid.

Fuld, Leonhard Felix. Police Administration. 8vo, pp. 551. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $8.

The author of this extremely valuable and, we may add, exhaustive work is an expert, being a scholar in administrative law at Columbia University and at present an examiner of the New York Municipal Civil Service Commission. His work covers every question belonging to the duties, powers, functions, and limitations of the police. The systems which obtain in Paris, London, Berlin, and other transatlantic cities are incidentally described as a basis of comparison, and the result has been the compilation of a volume absolutely necessary for those who are practically or theoretically interested in the policing of our great cities.

Gale, Oliver Marble, and **Wheeler,** Harriet. A Knight of the Wilderness. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 338. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.50.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen (U. S. A.). Diary of Major-General. Fifty Years in Camp and Field. Edited by W. A. Croffut, Ph.D. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 514. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4 net.

Hult, Gottfried. Reveries and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

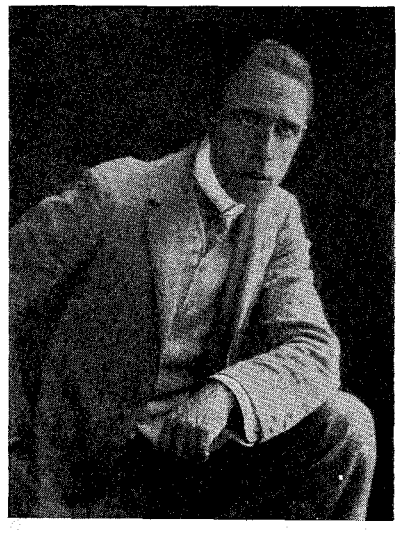
Huntington, Helen. From the Cup of Silence, and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 71. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Inge, William Ralph. Faith and Its Psychology. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

Jones, Thomas S. The Rose Jar. 16mo, pp. 61. Clinton, N. Y.: George William Browning.

Lanciani, Rodolfo. Wanderings in the Roman Campagna. 8vo, pp. 378. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

No one has done more for the popularization of Roman archeology within the walls than Mr. Lanciani, whose "Ancient Rome," "Pagan and Christian Rome," etc., are works familiar to every University librarian. In the volume before us this writer leaves the city proper and passes by the Appian Way into that Campagna which in ancient days was studded with luxurious villas of the wealthy. He describes the Italy of the Golden Age when it was a "Saturnian Realm." He brings back the fertile plain as it existed under Augustus, when Horace sang of the flashing Anio and the Sabine



E. TEMPLE THURSTON,
Author of "The City of Beautiful Nonsense."

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fields, and the Bandusian Fount. The land of Hadrian, of Cicero, of Pliny, and of Nero is depicted from its still extant monuments. And then we come to Italy under Gregory the Great. This volume is profusely illustrated and made up in the finest style with an appendix of much nice antiquarian information and a full index. Maps and diagrams add to the perfection of a glorious volume.

Lee, Gerald Stanley. Inspired Millionaires, An Interpretation of America. 12mo, pp. 326. Northampton, Mass: Mount Tom Press.

Loti, Pierre. Egypt (La Mort de Philæ). Translated from the French by W. P. Baines. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

Lowell, Percival. The Evolution of Worlds. New York: The Macmillan Company. 2.50 net.

The latest product of the Director of the Observatory at Flagstaff is a remarkable evample of a vivid imagination and a charming literary style applied to a scientific subject of unceasing interest. The old Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace, like our own Constitution, must be amended to suit the evolution of the race. Proceeding from a discussion of variable stars of the Algol type and the Novas that appear from time to time, he concludes that there are many dark stars in the universe. Then follows a most graphic description of a possible collision, in the far distant future, of one of these dark stars with the sun.

Meteors and nebulæ are treated together, and the evidence of the spectroscope is brought forward to show that nebulæ of the spiral type give a continuous spectrum, indicating "discontinuity of mass"; the meteoric particles of the nebulæ finally aggregating to form larger masses or planets. Each planet by its attraction seemed to have influenced the development of the next one evolved, Mercury being the "Benjamin" of the tribe. Bodily tides are the forces which play such an important part in this evolution. That Mercury, Venus, and the Moon always turn the same face to their primary are visible results of such an action.

Many interesting facts and observations are given about the separate planets. Then in a beautiful way the author describes our own earth in its "self-sustained stage," warm and surrounded by mists, dimly lighted, the time of tree-ferns and blind trilobites. The earth cooling, the clouds broke away, and the sun, moon, and stars appeared through the rifts. The evolution then became "sun-sustained."

In the closing chapter Professor Lowell

LOUIS J. VANCE AND HIS SON.

describes the end of things. The sun or earth colliding with a dark star, the oceans and air escaping into space, or the sun crusted over, are some of the possibilities.

The book is well illustrated and the arguments well sustained by observations at Flagstaff. After reading we feel almost persuaded with the author "that if we are seeking for the truth the stars fight for us."

Macleod, Fiona (William Sharp). Pharais and the Mountain Lovers. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 401. Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

MacPherson, H. B. The Home-life of a Golden Eagle, Photographed and Described, with thirty-two mounted plates. 8vo, pp. 45 and 35 illustrations. London: Witherby & Co.

The eagle from the egg to eaglet and on to the bird that spreads his wings and vanishes from the sight of the naturalist is in this beautiful work sympathetically and accurately represented. The illustrations are perfect and the book is manufactured in handsome style with bold print, thick paper, and ample margin. The literary portion is scrupulously scientific and picturesque as well as interesting to the naturalist.

Mansion, J. E. (General Editor). Crowell's Shorter French Texts. Le Bataille de Waterloo: Victor Hugo; Anecdotes sur Napoleon: Marco de Saint-Hilaire; Croisilles: A. De Musset; Le Chateau de la vie: E. Laboulaye; La Farce de Paquin Fils: L. Lailavoin; La Belle au Bois Dormant: Emma Fisher; Deux Comedies Enfantines: M. Reichenbach; Les Petites Ignorances de la Conversation: Charles Rozan; Quatre Contes des Mille et Une Nuits; Mon Etoile: E. Scribe; Contes de Petit Chateau: Jean Mace. 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 25 cents each net.

Merritt, Magdalene. Helderberg Harmonies. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 96. Voorheesville, N. Y.: M. Merritt. $1.50 postpaid.

Moffatt, James. George Meredith. Introduction to his Novels. 8vo, pp. 403. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.25 net.

Mosher, Edith R. Studies of Our Cone-Bearing Trees. Illustrated. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

O'Connor, Rev. James A., Edited by. The Converted Catholic. January to December, 1909. 8vo, pp. 436. New York: James A. Connor, 331 West 57th St. $1.50.

Peake, Arthur S. A Critical Introduction to the New Testament. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

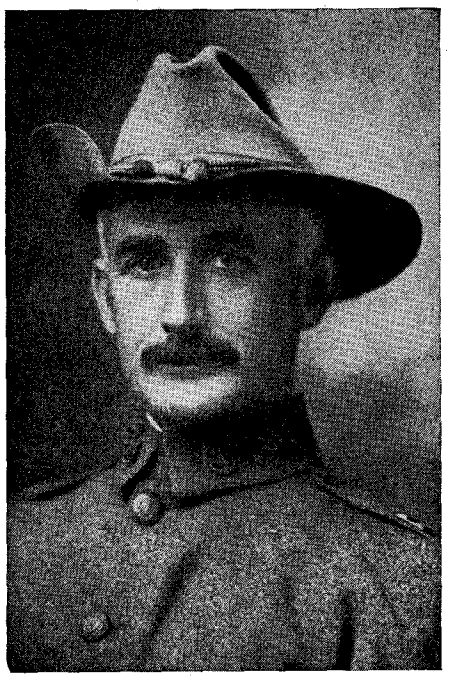
Peters, John P. Modern Christianity; or, The Plain Gospel Modernly Expounded. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1.50 net.

Rand, Benjamin. The Classical Moralists. 8vo, pp. 797. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

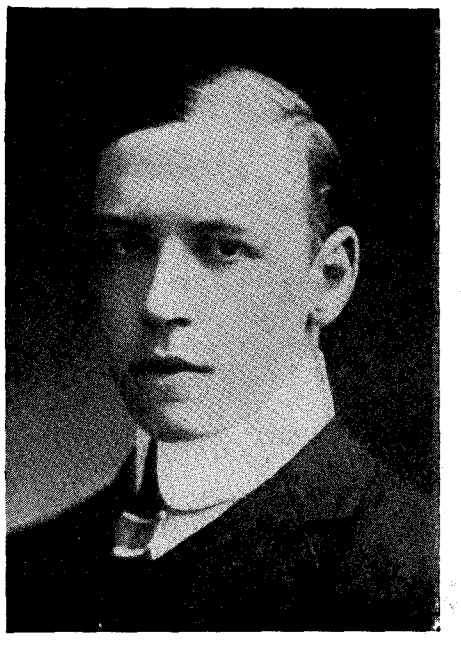
The word classical in this title does not mean merely Greek and Latin, but applies to all who were acknowledged as teachers of ethics and moral guides from Socrates to Martineau. The catholicity of the author's selections will be judged from the fact that, while the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures are excluded from his sources of authority, he includes Saint Augustine, Schopenhauer, and Thomas Hill Green. The work is therefore a mélange of forty-five extracts from authors of all sorts and conditions, who unite only on one point, namely, that there is such a thing as a moral ideal. John Stuart Mill complained that Aristotle had found no basis of ethics, and the English philosopher found it in Utilitarianism, and expounded it in the extracts made in the present volume, where we also meet with Hedonism as put forth by Epicurus. We might have expected Aristippus also, and the categoric imperative of Kant. The theological basis of ethics is stated in the excerpts from Thomas Aquinas. One of the most valuable features of the work to the general reader lies in the fact that it will introduce him to many works hitherto unknown to those who read only English. The compilation may be said to include each and every "master of those who know," who, in his day, has been the Atlas of the intellectual world, carrying it and supporting it upon Titanic shoulders. Our age is the Alexandrian age of extracts, abridgments, and compilations, the age of books about books, of criticism and comparison. We, therefore, welcome this volume as furnishing, as in the "little cups" which were handed to guests in a philosophic symposium, small drafts from the perennial fountain of moral reason which springs in the gardens and groves of philosophy.

Rashdall, Hastings. Philosophy and Religion. Six Lectures Delivered at Cambridge. 16mo, pp. 180. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

(*Continued on page* 356)



PETER MAC QUEEN,
Author of "In Wildest Africa."



ALFRED NOYES,
Author of "Drake."

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MY ODYSSEY

By Henry Turner Bailey.

[The words of Henry Turner Bailey, whether read in current periodicals or heard from the lecture platform, arrest attention.
He holds his hearers and his readers with the fascinating power of an Ancient Mariner. This graphic description of a cruise on board the yacht Athena with the Bureau of University Travel of Boston, is a classic in Mr. Bailey's best style.]

"The Athena"

When we stepped on board the *Athena* at Naples we found ourselves on a spacious deck beneath a wide, dark-blue canopy. Six dining tables awaited us at one end, and at the other, lounges and easy chairs, wicker divans, and tables with guide-books and translations of the classic authors, inviting us to rest and rejoice in our inheritance. On the deck below were staterooms of canvas, allowing free passage to the air, and bath-rooms with running water and obedient showers. In short, our craft allowed us to live in the open air, to fare sumptuously every day, and to wander at our own sweet will, from one classic shrine to another, freer than far-famed royal Odysseus.

Before we could find seats at the tables, the yacht was steaming away for the Blue Grotto, and that evening we saw the sun flame home to his rest from the crest of Capri. Within thirty hours, we had seen the three still active giants of the world of fable, Vesuvius Stromboli, and Ætna, and passed safely between Scylla and Charybdis—a fearsome strait even under a summer sun, and viewed from the deck of a powerful ship three times the size of the Argo.

There were thirty-four of us. Ah! such a goodly company! Shall we ever see the like again? Such helpful companionship! Such stories and songs; such wit and laughter! The cruise was a Canterbury Pilgrimage on ship-board, our yacht was the Wayside Inn afloat!

We climbed up to old Taormina and stood in its giant theater at midnight under a full moon. We sat upon the ruins of the citadel of Syracuse while the Master peopled sea and plain with armed men who fought again that battle so fateful for Athens. We anchored off Katakolon, and went by special train to Olympia, where the Professor convincingly rearranged the Chariot Race Pediment for us, the Craftsman revealed fresh beauties in the Hermes and the Victory, and Dr. Dörpfeldt, whom we had the good fortune to catch "at home," told us of his recent discoveries and showed us his latest finds.

We steamed through the sapphire sea to Crete, that England of an age before the bulrush ark of Moses floated on the Nile. We followed the steps of Theseus through the Cretan labyrinth, saw the Greek youths and maidens contending with the Minotaur, visited the royal apartments of the Queens of Knossos, saw their jewels in the museum of Kandia, and met Dr. Evans, whose wonderful discoveries entitle him to the honor of being called the Father of the Minoans.

HENRY TURNER BAILEY.

For two days our good ship lay in the beautiful bay of Nauplia while we climbed to the heights of Mycenae, "in the innermost corner of Argos"; explored "wall-girt Tiryns," and drove to Epidauros, the fashionable psycho-physical sanitarium of the ancient world. Then we visited Delos, disentangled its ruinous plan, walked upon the shore of its sacred lake, worshipped in the prehistoric shrine of Apollo, half way up the mountain side, and stood on the tip top of Mount Kynthos, the hub of the Cyclades.

Our ship steamed past the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus, and entered the Hellespont, past the site of Xerxes's bridge of boats, past the point where Leander swam to Hero for the last time, and where all the armies of the ancient world crossed from Asia to Europe and from Europe to Asia. After a night on the sea of Marmora, we traversed the river that makes glad an earthly paradise, the Bosphorus, lined with picturesque castles, glittering palaces, quaint houses, and venerable trees, making fresh pictures at every turn, and then anchored off the Golden Horn.

At Constantinople we stood within the confines of the oldest Greek city, drove across the Roman city, and passed through the massive walls of the Byzantine City, and stood on the heights of St. Eyoub overlooking the modern city. We rejoiced in the glory of mosaic in the little church where St. Irene worshiped; worshiped for ourselves beneath the vast dome of Santa Sophia, that widowed queen of churches, precious, wonderful; climbed the Galata tower and saw in imagination the Crescent wrest the city from the Cross, and there longed for the day when the abomination of desolation would be overpast.

In the great bazaar we feasted our eyes upon the peculiar treasures of the East brought in caravans from strange lands across leagues of burning sand, and then boarded our yacht glad of a floating hotel where neither dogs nor beggars could intrude and where the peculiar treasures of the West could be ours again.

But what words can ever suggest the beauty of the Approach to Athens! The fascination of watching the solid mountains slip noiselessly one behind another and slide into position for the supreme moment of the composition, as we approached—the moment when above Philopappos rises the Acropolis, and above the Acropolis, Lykabettos, and above Lykabettos, Pentelicon—is something to be appreciated only when presented in three dimensions, above a dancing sea, and beneath a rippling atmosphere of liquid sunlight.

A mere enumeration of the delights of Athens—the Dipylon treasures, the Mycenæan splendors, the Acropolis wonders; the memories inspired by Kalona and the Pnyx; the experiences of the Parthenon at sunset, the Stadium in the afterglow, the Olympieion by moonlight; the inspirations of the Acropolis as interpreted by the Professor, of the museum as the Craftsman saw it, and of the Parthenon sculptures recreated in situ by the Master—is enough to fire the enthusiasm of the well informed and to sting the curiosity of the open-minded. Such mornings of joyful growth, such evenings of happy feasting beneath the stars, such nights of perfect rest in the sea-cooled air, made each day a festival.

Two hours before sunset the *Athena* lay off Ægina. Put ashore on this neglected mountain island, we followed the rocky bed of a wet-weather torrent, amid stunted pines and starved shrubs of classic pedigree, to the crest where still lives the brave little conqueror of three millenniums of years. She is maimed and scarred—this temple queen—and worn with her long vigil, but there she sits with head erect, her fine old face flushed morning and evening beneath the lingering kisses of Apollo. We explored every nook and corner of this august shrine, and saw with our own eyes the foundations of its first temple, foundations laid before the dawn of history when pebbles had they for bricks and clay had they for mortar. Then we sat together on the western terrace and saw the sun sink into the sea of glass mingled with fire, and the heaps of flaming cloud burn down to red ashes, and the dark of the soft night rise out of the eastern sea. We stayed until Ægina grew pale beneath the cold glances of Diana. Then we went down thoughtfully by twos and threes, to the whispering ledges of the sea wall, took launch to the *Athena* and steamed away, feasting, into the purple west.

At midnight we traversed the Corinthian Canal, its steep high walls steeper and higher in the darkness, and the next morning, landing at Itea, took mules and carriages for Delphi. Through extensive olive-groves, up a winding mountain road, past a picturesque village or two, up, terrace after terrace, of the foot hills of Parnassus, we attained at last the height of our ambition, the mountain of the oracle.

The museum of Delphi is one of the richest in Greece, judged by its fruits in the brain of the student. Here the whole history of Greek art from its archaic childhood to its Roman old age may be studied from originals. The fragments called forth all our reserves—the Master, the Professor, the Craftsman, the Scholar, and the Musician, all had a voice in interpreting to us the wonders of the place. And when we went out for lunch, at last, we left the Professor perched aloft on a step-ladder before the face of a bronze miracle, dictating observations to the Photographer, and measuring, on suspicion of a new canon of the human figure!

But we had still finer views as we descended to Itea at sunset. Northward Parnassus frowned and sulked gloomily beneath leaden clouds; the muses hid themselves in thick darkness. But away to the south the mountains of the Peloponnesus smiled and beamed invitingly, bathed in the rosy gold of full sunlight. Above the violet sea the hills stood in ascending ranks, each more delicately beautiful, until lost in a mystery of glory, celestial in radiance, and, in its power to command the imagination, almost divine. That last evening in Attica brought the supreme revelation of the infinite beauty of Athena, the Queen of the Air.

Sailing away into the west that night, homeward bound, we confessed to one another our individual satisfactions. For one Greek history had come alive; for another the geography of the Iliad had cleared; for a third Virgil had become glorified afresh. One had come to Greece for fun and was returning with great resolves; another would rewrite her history of Greek art; the Professor would revise his lectures; the Craftsman would design more intelligently and draw with a keener eye; the Student had learned how to use museums; the Musician had suggestions for new melodies; the Teacher would teach with renewed enthusiasm and with more evident effect. We all agreed that our conceptions of the ancient world, especially of the earliest Hellenic world, had been re-arranged, enriched, and vivified and that we would return to our work refreshed and invigorated in body and spirit.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 354)

Reinach, Salomon. Orpheus, A General History of Religions. Translated from the French by Florence Simmonds, Revised by the Author. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 439. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

Remensnyder, Junius B. The Post-Apostolic Age. And Current Religious Problems. 12mo, pp. 333. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publishing Society. $1.25 net.

Reudter, Rev. L. A. Atoned. Adapted from the German. The Two Christmas Eves. 16mo, pp. 238. Techny, Ill.: Society of the Divine Word. 50 cents.

Reynolds, Myra. The Treatment of Nature in English Poetry. 8vo, pp. 388. Chicago University Press. $2.50.

The writer has chosen a very wide field of disquisition in this volume, and yet the period covered is merely that which reaches from Pope to Wordsworth. If the author had not stated that "it is not the purpose to discover all that has been said about Nature by the classical poets between 1623 and 1798" we might incline to the opinion that the fact was scarcely recognized that some nature-painting of Pope is as emotional, vivid, and spiritual as the phrases of Keats. Conventional opinion, as resulting from the prose writings of Wordsworth, has been slow to recognize this. Yet the classic phraseology of Queen Anne's reign is undoubtedly frigid and unimaginative, and it was not until the heyday of Thomson and Collins that imagination was allowed to interpret poetically the impression of the senses. This is well brought out in the author's essay on the "New Attitude Toward Nature in the Poetry of the Eighteenth Century." The influence of fiction literature, of travel, gardening, and especially of landscape gardening, upon English poetry is brought out in an interesting chapter. No book nowadays is complete without illustrations and the present work contains sixteen of them. There is also a good index.

Rives, Hallie Ermine (Mrs. Post Wheeler). The Kingdom of the Slender Swords. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 434. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rudaux, L. Translated by A. H. Keane. How to Study the Stars. Astronomy with Small Telescopes and the Naked Eye and Notes on Celestial Photography. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Saunders, Marshall. 'Tilda Jane's Orphans. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 345. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Seton, Ernest Thompson. Life Histories of Northern Animals; an Account of the Mammals of Manitoba. With 68 maps and 500 drawings by the author. 2 vols. royal octavo, pp. 623—603. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $18.

These two volumes, the fruit of thirty years of loving observation and patient research, form the most important contribution to the life history of North American mammals since the publication in 1851 of Audubon and Bachman's "North American Quadrupeds." Mr. Seton's method in this work does not rest with presenting a final and permanent record of all that is known of the fifty-nine animals treated, but goes on to indicate alluring and untraveled avenues for further research. While not neglectful of those aspects of his subject which are accessible only by way of the biological laboratory, the author here makes his principal incursions into that more illusive and baffling field which deals with the intimate actions, motives, and impulses of the living animals. It is a field full of pitfalls, and blown upon by the winds of controversy, but Mr. Seton maps for us its trails with a confidence born of long and loving knowledge.

In the opinion of Mr. Frank M. Chapman, Editor of *Bird Lore*, Mr. Seton has here "done for our mammals what Audubon did for our birds, but he has done it better." Mr. William Brewster, Honorary Curator of the Cambridge Museum, testifies to the book's "inestimable value to the advanced scientist" as well as the popular reader, "because of the immense amount of fresh matter" which it contains, and Mr. J. A. Allen, Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, welcomes it as "by far the best work ever written on such a subject."

Altho the scope of the book is limited, as indicated by the subtitle, to mammals found in Manitoba, these are treated in their relation to the whole North American continent, their geographical distribution being set forth in a series of sixty-eight new and very valuable maps. The text is further illuminated by 560 drawings by the author. It is interesting to note, moreover, that the fifty-nine species discust include all the large land animals of the United States, except about a dozen. Mr. Seton's field studies in preparing this work and following the various species into all their ranges have carried him from the Mexican border to the Arctic Circle, and many times back and forth, by many different routes, between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. He explains that in this book he has, as much as possible, kept his theories apart from his facts, "in order that the reader may judge the former for himself." The most basic and characteristic of these theories is thus briefly indicated in his own prefatory remarks:

"No one who believes in Evolution can doubt that man's mind, as well as his body, had its origin in the animals below him. Otherwise exprest, we may say that: Just as surely as we find among the wild animals the germs or beginning of Man's material make-up, so surely may we find there also the foundations and possibilities of what he has attained to in the world of mind. This thought lends new interest to the doings of animals in their home-life, and I have sought among those our lesser brethren for evidences of it—in the rudiments of speech, sign-language, musical sense, esthetics, amusements, home-making, social system, sanitation, wed-laws, morals, personal and territorial property laws, etc."

The real motive of the book, then, is "the study of the little mind that preceded and fathered the mind of man." Mr. Seton's method is to consider each species systematically under thirty distinct heads, but he is "shocked to find in how many cases the heading is missing, because there are no facts available for classification under it."

"This really great and also delightful work," declares the conservative New York *Nation*, offers to its readers "the most understandable and charming dissertations on the various habits of wild animals that have ever been laid before the public under the rules of science." As an authority on tracks, adds the same paper, it "will be welcomed by thousands of persons who are seriously seeking to become skilled in woodcraft." Another region across which

(*Continued on page* 358)

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(*Continued from page* 356)

the book throws a flood of new light is the intimate life and habits of the underground or burrowing animals. Briefly stated, it is Mr. Seton's emphasis upon the mind of the living rather than upon the anatomy of the dead animal that has moved many of his brother naturalists to hail this work as marking a new epoch in the writing of scientific natural history.

Sichel, Walter. Sheridan. From new and original material; including a manuscript diary by Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. With Illustrations. In two volumes. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $7.50 net.

Mr. Sichel asserts that a comprehensive life of Sheridan has long been needed; it certainly can not be said that any want has been left unfulfilled by his nearly twelve hundred pages, unless it may be that his ample material is so much the more ground for historical microscopists to contend over. There is only left for a future biographer to reduce this diffuse material to the limits that a busy man can manage to find time to read.

Sheridan is no doubt one of the men that the world for a long time to come will not cease to find interesting. He had the extreme good fortune of living in one of the most interesting periods of English history, and his talents led him to touch the world of his time at every point. It is said to have been Lord Rosebery's ambition to win the Derby, be Prime Minister, and marry the richest heiress of England; and all three things he accomplished. Such a summary of achievements may be overmatched by Sheridan, who, according to Byron's famous tribute, was author of "the best speech, the best address, the best comedy, the best farce, and the best opera" of his time. Two notable revivals in the past year of the "School for Scandal"—one by Sir Herbert Tree in London and one at the New Theater in New York—show that time sets its seal of approval on this "best comedy."

Mr. Sichel's method as a biographer shows some curious innovations. He observes that if Sheridan's psychology could be rendered in music it would prove a *scherzo serioso*, but he does not confine himself to so limited a movement in presenting his subjects. Nothing short of a full symphony satisfies him, and he requires a full orchestra, he says, to present his theme. Acting upon this hint we are not treated at the outset to the dull but necessary facts of birth, parentage, ancestry, and early years, but by way of "overture" we are plunged into a discussion of "the man and the moment." Over two hundred pages are occupied in this way—pages you are free to disregard and treat as postlude if you so prefer; but there are things to be said in favor of such a method, for a collection of facts is thus assembled to be used as touchstones for the detailed reading of Sheridan's life and activities.

Sheridan, we are told, was beyond everything a sentimentalist, and, it is added, for those to whom the phrase is significant, "an Anglo-Irish sentimentalist of the eighteenth century." For us, to whom the complexities of such an endowment are not at once apparent, there may be light in the further statement that "he was consistent but to few of the accepted canons; and the very discords of his disorder strike the ear with a semblance of harmony that counterfeits art, but really springs from

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nature." Much allowance can probably be found in such a principle for the eccentricities and vicissitudes of his career in politics, in society, and particularly in his relations to the theater as dramatic author and manager of Drury Lane. When his fortunes pursued their mercurial course; when his relations with women, particularly the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, caused in turn each of his two wives to lead lives not burdened with ennui, then the reflection that he was a sentimentalist may have been a solace to those most nearly affected by the vagaries of his conduct.

It is an intricate story that is here set forth with amplitude of text, fortified by bristling foot-notes that crowd for room over nearly half of many pages. The social history of England is so much involved that it takes on the character of an intimate chronicle of the time. The high peaks of interest are the famous Fitzherbert affair in which Sheridan bore a conspicuous part, and the trial of Warren Hastings in which his oratory will always be compared with that of Burke's.

Some of the pageantry of the times is rendered in the numerous reproductions of portraits of charming women. Records of the great age of English portraiture both in oil and in mezzotint are added to grace the two sumptuous volumes whose only drawback is perhaps their too bulky size.

Singleton, Esther. The Art of the Belgian Galleries. Being a History of the Flemish School of Painting Illuminated and Demonstrated by Critical Descriptions of the Great Paintings in Bruges, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, and Other Belgian Cities. Illustrated 12mo, pp. 369. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2 net.

Stacpoole, H. De Vere. The Crimson Azaleas—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

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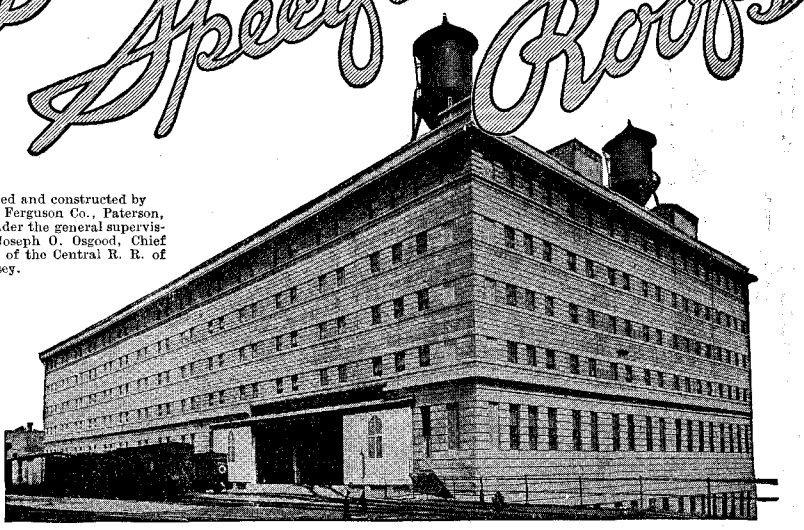
Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Barrett Specification Roofs



Designed and constructed by John W. Ferguson Co., Paterson, N. J., under the general supervision of Joseph O. Osgood, Chief Engineer of the Central R. R. of New Jersey.

The Best Roof for Large Buildings

THE illustration above shows the huge concrete warehouse at Newark, of the C. R. R. of N. J.

Every part is built with the view of securing maximum service. It represents the best modern building construction. This means, as far as the roofing is concerned, that it is covered with a roof laid according to The Barrett Specification.

The decision to use such a roof was made after the most careful consideration, and after it had been definitely demonstrated that Barrett Specification Roofs usually give a service of fifteen years or more without any maintenance expense.

Barrett Specification Roofs are constructed of five plies of coal tar pitch and tarred felt, covered with a wearing surface of slag or gravel.

The reason for the great life of such a roof is due:—

First—To the fact that it has no exposed laps or nailing.

Second—Because it is one continuous sheet of coal tar pitch, felt and gravel, containing about six pounds of material to the foot.

Third—It needs absolutely no painting or coating of any kind as do tin and ready roofings.

Fourth—Because its water-proofing material—Coal Tar Pitch—has a longer life than any similar material known.

Further facts and details covering the construction of such roofs will be mailed on application.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland
Pittsburg Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans

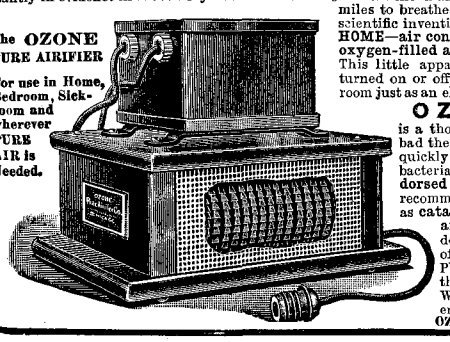
TRADE B MARK

Breathe Pure Mountain Air in Your Own Home

The debilitating health-sapping, disease-breeding effects of fetid, impure, germ-laden air taken into the human lungs are constantly in evidence in **mortality records.** Sufferers from the many ailments having origin in impure air, travel thousands of miles to breathe the **OZONE** of the mountains and pine forests. Yet a recent scientific invention enables **everyone to have—RIGHT IN THEIR OWN HOME—air constantly as pure, refreshing and exhilarating as the purest oxygen-filled atmosphere of the "piney woods" and mountain peaks.** This little apparatus is operated by electricity (ordinary lighting current)—turned on or off by pressing a button—and "ozonizes" the air of the closest room just as an electric storm purifies and fills with oxygen the out-door air. The

The OZONE PURE AIRIFIER

For use in Home, Bedroom, Sick-room and wherever PURE AIR is Needed.



OZONE PURE AIRIFIER

is a thorough and effective **atmospheric purifier**—(no matter how bad the air)—and invigorates and stimulates body and brain. It quickly provides perfect ventilation and destroys infectious germs and bacterial life. From the standpoints of **health** and **hygiene** it is **endorsed by the highest medical and scientific authorities**—being recommended as a preventive and corrective of such diseased conditions as **catarrh, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, lagrippe, weak lungs, anaemia, nervousness, insomnia,** etc. A thoroughly tested and demonstrated success—now in use in business offices and workrooms of many of the largest establishments in the U. S. The OZONE PURE AIRIFIER quickly saves its cost in doctor's bills where used in the home—conserving the health of **every member of the family.** Write for illustrated catalog, price list and descriptive matter, endorsements, etc., and plan of placing for **liberal trial.** **The OZONE PURE AIRIFIER CO., 310 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

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Mortifying Confession

A woman who says, "Thank heaven, I'm through with my Spring housecleaning," makes a mortifying confession.

She admits that for **twelve months** she allowed her house to grow **dirtier, month by month,** until it became just **twelve times** as dirty as it should be.

What excuse can she offer? Why does she clean house thoroughly only once or twice a year?

The confusion—the misery—the worry it causes—when done in the old-fashioned way—is her **only** excuse.

The Duntley Pneumatic Cleaner

transforms the cleaning of the home from an infinite burden into a comparative pastime—into an actual pleasure.

Instead of an upheaval of furniture, taking up carpets, etc., the Duntley Cleaner, by an **easy, simple, daily renovation,** gives you perpetual freedom from **dust, grime** and **disease germs—without** disturbing furniture or furnishings.

Try It—At My Expense

I know so well that the Duntley Cleaner will free you forever from the housecleaning bugbear, that I am willing to send you one for a **free** demonstration in your own home—no matter where you live.

I am not afraid to ship the Duntley Pneumatic Cleaner a thousand miles away, to let it tell its own story, and to prove to you **why** it has won Grand Prizes here and Gold Medals abroad.

I will even **rent** you a Duntley Cleaner by the month, until you **convince yourself** that it is **cheaper** to **have** it than to be **without** it—and then when you decide to buy, I will apply **all** the rent you have paid on the regular purchase price—$35 to $125.

And when I am willing to take **all the risk,** won't you give me the opportunity to **prove** these statements—by filling out and mailing me the coupon below—today—**now?**

A Business of Your Own Earning $10 a Day or More

There is such an immense demand for vacuum cleaning that any honest, energetic worker can earn big money daily doing commercial cleaning.

The following letter is evidence of the splendid possibilities of this business:

Home Cleaning Co.
GENERAL HOUSECLEANING
106 WASHINGTON BLDG.

Seattle, Wash. Nov. 22, 1909.

Duntley Mfg. Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen: In the past forty-three days my Duntley Pneumatic Cleaner has netted $477.25—an average of over $11.00 per day, doing splendid work and giving entire satisfaction to the people for whom I have worked.

Yours respectfully,
Elmer L. Hancock

I have started scores of men in the commercial cleaning business—like Mr. Hancock and I will do exactly for you what I have done for them, if you will simply fill out and mail me the coupon below.

Don't hesitate—do it **right now.**

J. W. Duntley, Pres., 431 Harvester Bldg., Chicago

- - - - Cut on This Line and Mail Coupon at Once - - - -

Duntley Manufacturing Co., 431 Harvester Bldg., Chicago

Send me booklet of Duntley Pneumatic Cleaners for .....household or.....commercial use, and your book on scientific housecleaning.

Name .....

Address .....

County .....

Town ..... *State* .....

Mark X before the use in which you are interested

CURRENT POETRY

THE poet who draws his subject from Italy or Greece is aided by names which, in sound and association, are poems in themselves and he easily makes his lines musical with Taormina, Ravello, Salerno, "Olive-silvery-Sirmio," or the Apennines. Antoinette Rotan Peterson has used effectively this sorcery of names in two sonnets that appear in *Scribner's*, and she has given to her poems the dignity and the finish that one expects in this form of verse.

Two Sonnets

BY ANTOINETTE ROTAN PETERSON

TAORMINA

The ancient town hangs up a crag's steep breast,
Between the tideless, shimmering, jeweled sea
And many-colored sky of Sicily,
As some old griffin crouched might rear his crest
Of wrinkled scales and look toward the wide west,
Where, big in flaming, golden apogee,
Beyond far fields of pale rose almond tree,
The sun leaves Ætna and the world to rest.
On the Greek theater night falls; old wars,
Dim glories gone, and far-off pagan wo
Flit through the wanderer's dream; now come the stars
To watch the magic mountain weave and sow
His grape-bloom mist, and hide his lava scars,
And veil his head in amethystine snow.

RAVELLO

A turquoise sea curves rippling round the bays;
Beyond Salerno, where the white walls shine,
The distant line of azure Apennine
Melts into cloud and swims in opal haze;
Warm sunlight floods the nearer hills and ways
And hollow wreaths of velvet shadow twine—
Flung down like purple lees of spilled-out wine—
Staining the young spring's tender leafy maze;
The church bells peal and chime from all around
Brimming the valleys full of quivering sound;
High up an eagle soars on iron wing;
What does he feel in his fierce lonely heart?
Can all this beauty ever have a part
In him or touch with peace so wild a thing?

"The Train," by Rhoda Hero Dunn in the February *McClure's*, is a very pleasant combination of melody and wistfulness. As Helen Keller once put it: "It's nice to be sad when one hasn't anything particular to be sad about!"

The Train

BY RHODA HERO DUNN

I wake to feel that rain
Is falling; tho no beat
From drops upon the pane
Speaks of it. But so sweet
Have grown the lilac flowers,
I know that drifting showers
Are in my garden bowers.

No sound. Till, clear and plain
As tho the dusk would sigh,
The whistle of a train
Brings to me where I lie,
The old, heart-breaking call
Of distances, and all
Fair fates that elsewhere fall.

Oh, to be in that chain
Of golden-lighted cars!
Through misty field and lane,
Quick stringing lines of stars!
On! Onward! Till the night,
Rimmed by the dawn's first light,
Finds cities, strange and white.

Yet all would be in vain!
Some spring night I should wake
To hear the falling rain;
And then my heart would break
To think that drifting showers
Are sweetening lilac flowers
Here in my garden bowers.

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

The pure, high grade, scientifically blended cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., and identified by the trade-mark of the Chocolate Girl, acts as a gentle stimulant and invigorates and corrects the action of the digestive organs, furnishing the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition.

A beautifully illustrated booklet containing a great variety of recipes for home made candies and dainty dishes, sent free.

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DORCHESTER, MASS.
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Particular people who really know and care, prefer

Sani-Tissue

Made of soft vegetable fibres, treated with healing balsam. Sealed in parchment paper.

10c. per package E., and 15c. W. of Mississippi River. Send us your Dealer's name and we will mail you a Free Packet.

Scott Paper Co. 665 Glenwood Ave. Philadelphia

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME $1.00
IN CORRECT SCRIPT, COPPER PLATE
THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
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SOCIAL STATIONERS **HOSKINS** PHILA.
912 CHESTNUT ST.

Vapo Cresolene
(ESTABLISHED 1879)

for Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Diphtheria, Catarrh.

"Used while you sleep."

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases.

It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use.

For Sale By All Druggists.
Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, **10c.** in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York
Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.

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The old tragedy of the sea is pictured in "Pasa Thalassa Thalassa," the title of a page of poetry in *Scribner's*, from which we print Part I.

Pasa Thalassa Thalassa

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

"The sea is everywhere the sea"

I

Gone—faded out of the story, the sea-faring friend I remember?
Gone for a decade, they say: never a word or a sign.
Gone with his hard red face that only his laughter could wrinkle,
Down where men go to be still, by the old way of the sea.

Never again will he come, with rings in his ears like a pirate,
Back to be living and seen, here with his roses and vines;
Here where the tenants are shadows and echoes of years uneventful,
Memory meets the event, told from afar by the sea.

Smoke that floated and rolled in the twilight away from the chimney
Floats and rolls no more. Wheeling and falling, instead,
Down with a twittering flash go the smooth and inscrutable swallows,
Down to the place made theirs by the cold work of the sea.

Roses have had their day, and the dusk is on yarrow and wormwood—
Dusk that is over the grass, drenched with memorial dew;
Trellises lie like bones in a ruin that once was a garden,
Swallows have lingered and ceased, shadows and echoes are all.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint About Coffee.

"For about eight years," writes a Mich. woman, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed with nervous prostration.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak for a spell. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or sweep.

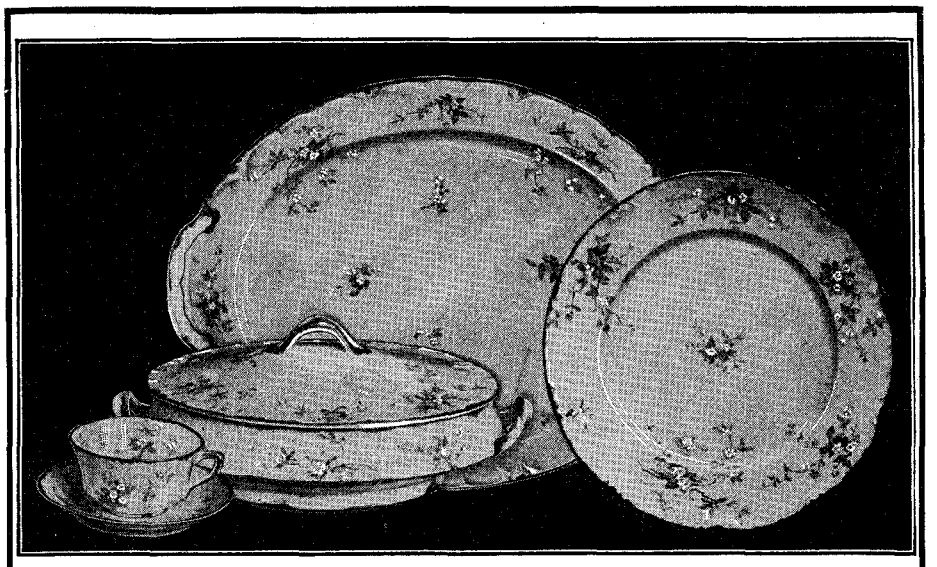
"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, without any benefit. One evening our grocer was asking Husband how I was and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a pkg. and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it.

"So we quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. I began to get better in a month's time and look like another person, the color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble. I am so thankful for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It has done me so much good. I haven't taken medicine of any kind for six months and don't need any.

"A friend of ours who did not like Postum as she made it, liked mine, and when she learned to boil it long enough hers was as good as mine. It's easy if you follow directions." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



A China Opportunity

This dinner set is made and decorated at the famous Haviland Pottery, Limoges, France, a pottery which stands pre-eminent for its dinner ware. It is a complete dinner set of 113 pieces, a beautiful full-spray pink rose design, with continuous heavy gold edging on the border of each piece; also heavy gilt handles. A conservative price for this set, if sold at regular value, would be $60.00.

We have only 100 of these sets, and will fill orders as they come, at the low price of $35.00. On this particular offer we will pay the freight to any point this side of the Mississippi.

The full contents of the set are as follows:

12 dinner plates, 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit saucers, 12 individual butters, 1 covered butter, 1 soup tureen, 2 covered vegetable dishes, 2 uncovered vegetable dishes, 3 meat platters, 1 pickle dish, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 1 sauce boat and stand. Total number pieces 113.

(Each piece counts.—For instance, covered dishes count two pieces.) Order No. 108.

The Wanamaker Catalog

Our general Catalog for the Spring and Summer is now ready. A postal request will bring it to you. Ask for samples also, if you wish them.

Ever notice what a wide difference there is in catalogs? The Wanamaker-Kind is something more than a mere list of goods, with prices. The best Ideas from New York, Philadelphia and Paris are brought to your very door. Every offering is "on honor."

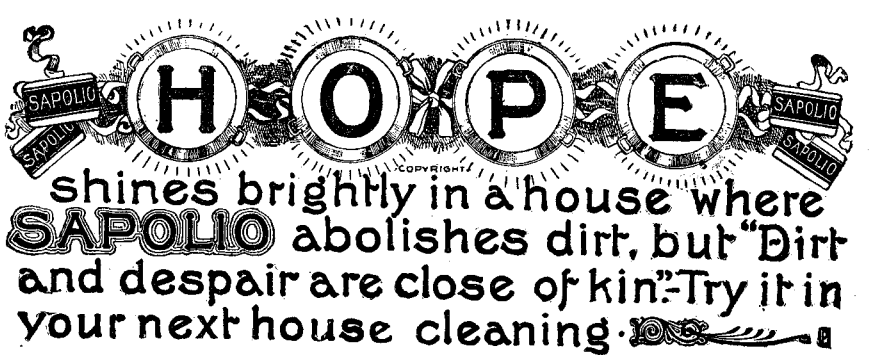
The contents of this catalog are not confined to wearing apparel for Women and Children, but include also full lines of Men's goods, Hats, Shoes, Gloves, Underwear, etc. The catalog also includes Bedding, Beds, Carpets, Furniture, Glassware, China, Japanese Goods, Sporting Goods, Lamps, Sewing Machines, General Housefurnishing, etc.

We ship goods all over the world, and each shipment must arrive safely, and must prove satisfactory—or else we want it back at our expense.

Just write us, "Please send Catalog No. 16."

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York

Have you seen the Flat-Globe of the World and Geographical History, both edited by Commander R. E. Peary? We are now the sole publishers. This great work is better than a round ball globe, and costs only 3 per cent. as much. Every school and home should have one. Ask us for full descriptive pamphlet.



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One copy of this famous Style Book **Is Yours**—is here reserved for **You.** You may as well have it, you may as well **Write for it To-day.**

No one can even know all the new fashions without this Style Book. It is the most complete guide to stylish and becoming dress, the most interesting and advantageous Style Book ever published.

It pictures for you all the new waists, 98 cents to $7.98; and skirts, $1.49 to $14.98, and dresses, $3.98 to $29.98, and all kinds of wearing apparel for Women, Misses and Children—and all these beautiful new garments are offered you at "NATIONAL" Prices—prices that mean a very important **saving for you.**

Not to write for your copy of the "NATIONAL" Style Book **Now** is to pass an opportunity, is to needlessly yield to some one else all the pleasure and profit, all the delight and advantage of the book we want to send to you—of **Your** Style Book we have reserved for **You.**

This Style Book also shows you the most wonderful garments in the Fashion World:

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Tailored Suits Made to Measure **$10 to $40**

Any suit will be cut to your measure from your own choice of over 450 materials. And all the risk of fitting and pleasing you will be **ours.** Twenty-two years' experience in making suits from measurements sent by mail has so perfected our methods, so broadened our experience that we are able to give with each suit this guarantee:

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Every "NATIONAL" Garment has the "NATIONAL" Guarantee Tag—our signed Guarantee—attached. This tag says that you may return any "NATIONAL" garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money and pay express charges both ways.

The "NATIONAL" prepays expressage and postage to all parts of the world.

To write now for this Style Book will be to grasp an opportunity, but in writing for your Style Book be sure to state whether you wish samples of materials for a Tailored Suit, and state the colors you prefer. Samples are sent gladly, but only when asked for, and they are well worth asking for.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE BOYISH ALFONSO

"You wanted me to complete your collection, didn't you, M. Paoli?"

The man addrest turned quickly from the window of the sleeping-car in which he was traveling northward from the Spanish frontier. He saw a tall, slim young man standing at the door of the compartment, with a cigaret between his lips and a soft felt hat on his head. "His long, slender figure looked very smart and supple in a pale-gray traveling-suit; and a broad smile lit up his bronzed face, his smooth, boyish face, adorned with a large Bourbon hooked nose, planted like an eagle's beak between two very black eyes, full of fire and humor."

This was Mr. Xavier Paoli's first introduction to the youthful King of Spain, who was then, in the spring of 1905, making his first official visit to France, during which Mr. Paoli was to watch over him as "Special Commissioner of the Sûreté Générale, Detailed to Accompany Royal Visitors to France." Mr. Paoli is relating in *McClure's* some of his "Recollections of the Kings and Queens of Europe," and tells us about Alfonso in the February number. Tho he was "perplexed by the unconventional, amusing, jocular way" in which his royal charge had interrupted his "nocturnal contemplations," there was much consolation in the fact that this King, at any rate, had "nothing commonplace about him." Mr. Paoli goes on to pay his respects to Alfonso's inexhaustible spirits, eager curiosity, great bodily activity, and interesting conversation. Yet when there was need of it, one saw "his features wearing an expression of singular dignity, his gait proud and lofty, compelling in all of us a respect for the impressive authority that emanated from his whole person." And, at last, when Alfonso had reached Paris and had made a similar favorable impression on the Government and the people, this guardian of his travels went home recalling a remark made by an old Spanish diplomatist—"The King would charm the bird from the tree!"

Mr. Paoli has much to say of the King's courtship and marriage.

When the King went to England, no one doubted for a moment that he would return engaged—and engaged to Patricia of Connaught. As a matter of fact, when the two young people met, they did not attract each other. But, at the ball given in the King's honor at Buckingham Palace, Alphonso never took his eyes off a fair-haired young princess, whose radiant beauty shed all the glory of spring around her.

THE STORY OF THE PEANUT SHELLS

As everyone knows, C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, is not only a maker of breakfast foods, but he is a strong individualist who believes that the trades-unions are a menace to the liberty of the country.

Believing this, and being a "natural-born" scrapper for the right, as he sees it, Post, for several years past, has been engaged in a ceaseless warfare against "the Labor Trust," as he likes to call it.

Not being able to secure free and untrammeled expression of his opinions on this subject through the regular reading pages of the newspapers, he has bought advertising space for this purpose, just as he is accustomed to for the telling of his Postum "story," and he has thus spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in denouncing trades-unionism.

As a result of Post's activities the people now know a whole lot about these organizations: how they are honeycombed with graft, how they obstruct the development of legitimate business, curtail labor's output, hold up manufacturers, graft upon their own membership, and rob the public. Naturally Post is hated by the trades-unionists, and intensely.

He employs no union labor, so they can not call out his men, and he defies their efforts at boycotting his products. The latest means of "getting" Post is the widespread publication of the story that a car which was recently wrecked in transmission was found to be loaded with empty peanut shells, which were being shipped from the south to Post's establishment at Battle Creek.

This canard probably originated with President John Fitzgerald of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who, it is said, stated it publicly, as truth.

Post comes back and gives Fitzgerald the lie direct. He denounces Fitzgerald's statement as a deliberate falsehood, an underhanded and cowardly attempt to injure his business, having not the slightest basis in fact. As such an effort it must be regarded. It is significant that this statement about "the peanut shells" is being given wide newspaper publicity. In the "patent inside" of an eastern country paper I find it, and the inference naturally is that labor-unionites are insidiously spreading this lie.

An institution (or a man) which will resort to moral intimidation and to physical force, that will destroy machinery and burn buildings, that will maim and kill if necessary to effect its ends, naturally would not hesitate to spread falsehood for the same purposes.

We admire Post. While we have no enmity toward labor unions, so long as they are conducted in a honest, "live-and-let-live" kind of a way, we have had enough of the tarred end of the stick to sympathize thoroughly with what he is trying to do. He deserves support. A man like Post can not be killed, even with lies. They are a boomerang, every time. Again we *know*, for hasn't this weapon, every weapon that could be thought of, been used (and not simply by labor unions) to put us out of business too?

I am going to drink *two* cups of Postum every morning from this time on, and put myself on a diet of Grape-Nuts. Bully for Post!—*Editorial in The American Journal of Clinical Medicine.*

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

Rich milk and malted grain extract in powder. A quick lunch.

Others are Imitations—Ask for Horlick's—Everywhere.

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"Who is that?" asked the King.

"Princess Ena of Battenberg," was the reply.

The two were presented, danced and talked together, and met again on the next day and on the following days.

And, when the King returned to Spain, he left his heart in England.

Among many incidents told of the royal courting, carried on at Biarritz, we quote the following:

One day the two young people, accompanied by the Princesses Frederica and Beatrice and the whole little Court, walked to the end of the grounds, to a spot near the lake where two holes had been newly dug. A gardener stood waiting for them, carrying two miniature fir-plants in his arms.

"This is mine," said the King.

"And this is mine," said the Princess in French, for they constantly spoke French together.

"We must plant the trees side by side," declared the King, "so that they may always remind us of these never-to-be-forgotten days."

No sooner said than done. In accordance with the old English tradition, the two of them, each laying hold of a spade, dug up the earth and heaped it around the shrubs, with shouts of laughter that rang clear through the silent wood. Then, when the King, who, in spite of his strength of arm, is a poor gardener, perceived that the Princess had finished her task first—

"There is no doubt about it," he said, "I am very awkward! I must put in a month or two with the Engineers!"

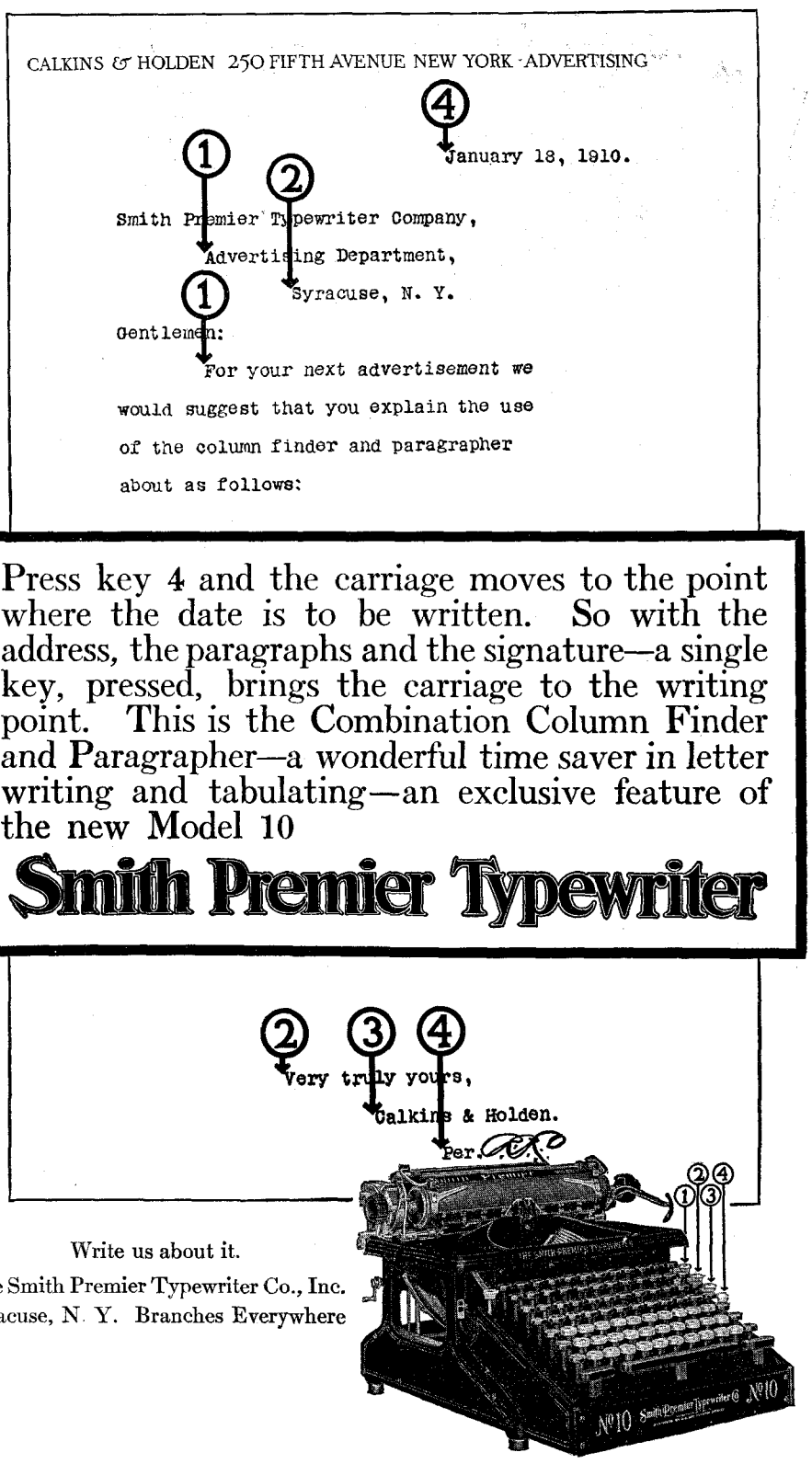
On returning to the villa, he gave the Princess her first present—a heart set in brilliants. It was certainly a day of symbols.

It seems, however, that Alfonso managed to keep away from the fair Princess long enough to have this rather amusing adventure:

One morning, he took it into his head to motor away to the parched and desolate country of the Landes, which stretches from Bayonne to Bordeaux. After a long and weary drive, he decided to take the train back from Dax. Accompanied by his friend Señor Quinoñes de Leon, he made for the station, where the two young men, tired out and soaked in perspiration, sat down in the refreshment-room.

"Give us some lunch, please," said the King, who was ravenously hungry, to the lady at the bar.

The refreshment-room, unfortunately, was very meagerly supplied. When the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January 18, 1910.
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2
Smith Premier Typewriter Company,
Advertising Department,
1
Syracuse, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
For your next advertisement we
would suggest that you explain the use
of the column finder and paragrapher
about as follows:
Press key 4 and the carriage moves to the point where the date is to be written. So with the address, the paragraphs and the signature—a single key, pressed, brings the carriage to the writing point. This is the Combination Column Finder and Paragrapher—a wonderful time saver in letter writing and tabulating—an exclusive feature of the new Model 10
Smith Premier Typewriter
2 3 4
Very truly yours,
Calkins & Holden.
Per.
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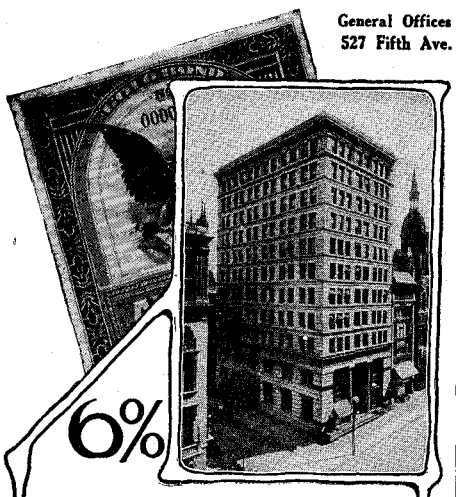

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two traveling companions had eaten up the sorry fare represented by a few eggs and sandwiches, which had probably been waiting more than a month for a traveler to arrive, the King, whose appetite was far from being satisfied, called the barmaid, a fat and matronly Béarnaise with an upper lip adorned with a pair of thick mustachios.

"Have you nothing else to give us?" he asked.

"I have a *pâté de foie gras*, but—it's very expensive," said the decent creature, who did not see a serious customer in this famished and dusty young man.

"Never mind; let's have it," said the King.

The woman brought her *pâté*, which was none too fresh; but how great was her amazement when she saw the two travelers devour not only the liver, but the fat as well! The pot was emptied and scraped clean in the twinkling of an eye.

Pleased with her successful morning's trade, and encouraged by the King's ebullient good humor, the barmaid sat down at the royal table and began to tell the King her family affairs, questioning him with maternal solicitude. When, at last, the hour of departure struck, they shook hands with each other warmly.

Some time afterward the King was passing through Dax by rail, and, as the train steamed into the station, he said to me:

"I have an acquaintance at Dax. I'll show her to you. She is charming."

The plump Béarnaise was there, more mustachioed than ever. I will not attempt to describe her comic bewilderment at recognizing her former customer in the person of the King. He was delighted, and, giving her his hand—

"You won't refuse to say how-do-you-do to me, I hope?" he asked, laughing.

The thing turned her head; what was bound to happen happened! she became indiscreet. From that time onward, she looked into every train that stopt at Dax, to see if "her friend" the King were among the passengers! And when, instead of stepping out on the platform, he satisfied himself with giving her a friendly nod from behind the pane, she felt immensely disappointed; in fact, she was even a little offended.

Mr. Paoli was present at the wedding festivities in Madrid and gives this account of the attempted assassination which broke in upon the pomp and joyance of the day:

Finding no seat in the Church of Los Geronimos, the dimensions of which are small, I took refuge in one of the Court stands erected along the route taken by the sovereigns; and I was watching the procession pass on its return to the palace, when my ears were suddenly deafened by a tremendous explosion. At first no one realized where it came from; we thought that it was the report of a cannon-shot, fired to announce the end of the ceremony. But suddenly loud yells arose, people hustled one another and rushed away, madly shouting:

"It's a murder! The King and Queen are killed!"

Terrified, I tried to hasten to the street from which the cries came. A file of soldiers, drawn up across the roadway, stopt me. I then ran to the palace, where I arrived at exactly the same moment as the royal coach, from which the King and the young Queen alighted. They were pale, but calm. The King held his wife's hand ten-

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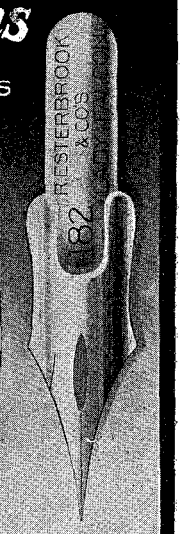

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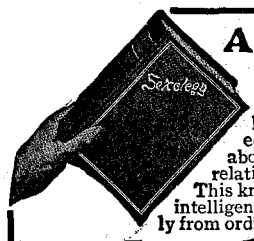

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derly in his own, and stared in dismay at the long white train of her bridal dress, stained with great blotches of blood. Filled with horror, I went up to Alphonso XIII.

"Oh, Sir!" I cried, "at least both of you are safe and sound!"

"Yes," he replied. Then, lowering his voice, he added: "But there are some killed. Poor people! What an infamous thing!"

Under her great white veil, the Queen, standing between Queen Maria Christina and Princess Henry of Battenberg, both still trembling, wept silent tears. Then the King, profoundly moved, drew nearer to her and kissed her slowly on the cheek, whispering these charming words:

"I do hope that you are not angry with me for the emotion that I have involuntarily caused you?"

What she replied I did not hear: I only saw a kiss.

Notwithstanding the warm manifestations of loyalty which the people of Spain lavished upon their sovereigns on the following day, Queen Victoria is said to have been long haunted by the horrible spectacle that she had beheld, and to have retained an intense feeling of terror and sadness from that tragic hour. But, God be praised, everything passes. When, later, I had the honor of again finding myself in attendance upon the King and Queen, at Biarritz and in Paris, I recognized once more the happy and loving young couple I had known at the time of their engagement. Alphonso XIII. had the same gaiety, the same high spirits as before; and the Queen's mind seemed to show no trace of painful memories or gloomy apprehensions.

In the course of the first journey that I took with them a year after the murderous attempt in Madrid, the King himself acquainted me with the real cause of this happy quietude so promptly recovered. Walking into the compartment where I was sitting, he lifted high into the air a pink and chubby child, and, holding it up for me to look at, said, with more than a touch of pride in his voice:

"There! What do you think of him? Isn't he splendid?"

THE HISTORIAN OF THE CHERRY-TREE

It is to Mason L. Weems, "Parson Weems," that we are indebted for the cherry-tree story and the many other anecdotes of Washington's youth, which together form what historians now call the "Washington myth," but which, nevertheless, are still the basis of the average American's conception of Washington's character. Of Washington's earliest biographer we are told by Walter B. Norris in *The National Magazine* (Boston, February) that, altho little has been written of him, he was one of the most interesting public characters of his time.

In the spacious mansion of the Southern planter or in the cabin of the "poor white" one might meet him plying his trade as a book-agent. On the Sabbath one might find him preaching to rich or poor, or, as one traveler did, preaching "an eloquent extempore sermon" before the legislature of a Southern State. One might meet him

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Better still, if one was fortunate enough to visit him at his wife's old home at Belle Air, not far from Mount Vernon, one might hear him, in his moments of relaxation, even play a few Scottish airs on his violin, for his descendants deny that he took his violin with him on his journeys or ever played for a wandering showman. Kindly, cheerful, with a wit that made him the life of every company he entered, he was altogether a delightful companion. Yet he was a man of convictions; had, as a young man, freed the slaves bequeathed him by his father, wrote one of the first books on temperance, and spoke boldly against the popular vices of the day.

Parson Weems seems to have come into contact with Washington soon after the close of the Revolution, and to have had considerable intercourse with him during the last years of Washington's life. On July 3, 1799, Mr. Norris notes, "Washington acknowledged the receipt from Weems of a copy of 'The Immortal Mentor,' a book edited by Weems, and a sort of guide to health, wealth and salvation," and a few weeks later he recommended a political pamphlet by Weems entitled: "The Philanthropist; or, A Good Twenty-five cents worth of Political Love Powder, for Honest Adamsites and Jeffersonians." Mr. Norris is therefore assured that "the opportunities open to Weems to secure first-hand information about Washington's life were much greater than has generally been supposed." Through his relatives, and other associates who were intimate with General Washington, "and also through other friends whom he met in his book-selling journeys through Virginia, he might easily come upon stories which had never been published." To quote:

This view is supported by the manner in which Weems introduces his famous story of the cherry-tree.

"Some idea," says Weems, "of Mr. Washington's plan of education in this respect may be collected from the following anecdote, related to me twenty years ago by an aged lady, who was a distant relative and when a girl spent much of her time in the family." . . . . .

She told Weems how Washington refused to share with his brothers and sisters an apple she had given him and how his father cured him of that by showing him how generous the apple-tree was with its fruit. Then follows the cherry-tree story itself:

"The following anecdote is a case in point. It is too valuable to be lost, and too true to be doubted, for it was communicated to me by the same excellent lady to whom I am indebted for the last.

"When George was about six years old, he was made the wealthy owner of a hatchet, of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond; and was continually going about chopping everything that came in his way. One day, in the garden, where he often amused himself hacking his mother's pea-sticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry-tree, which he barked so terribly that I don't

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believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman, finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favorite, came into the house, and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring at the same time that he would not have taken five guineas for it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. 'George,' said his father, 'do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden?'

"This was a tough question, and George staggered under it for a moment, but quickly recovered himself, and looking at his father, with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, 'I can't tell a lie, Pa, I can't tell a lie, Pa, I did cut it with my hatchet.'

"'Run to my arms, you dearest boy,' cried his father in transports, 'run to my arms; glad am I, George, that you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it a thousand-fold. Such an act of heroism in my son is worth more than a thousand trees, tho blossomed with silver, and their fruits of purest gold.'"

The cherry-tree story does not seem to exist in any other form or to have ever been attributed to any other character in history. The colonial regard for fruit-trees is reflected in the laws of Virginia, by which various enactments in 1691, 1705, and 1748 provided a penalty of one hundred pounds of tobacco for allowing one's animals to bark fruit-trees. In England at the same time the penalty for cutting a fruit-tree was death. Wanton injury to a cherry-tree was, therefore, a serious matter, and an act of this sort by young George, with the further feature that when asked about it he spoke the truth, would be remembered by his relatives and neighbors.

Parson Weems preached for some time at Pohick Church, near Mount Vernon, and here an Englishman, John Davis, heard him. He says:

Hither I rode on Sunday and joined the congregation of Parson Weems, a minister of the Episcopal persuasion, who was cheerful in his mien that he might win men to religion. A Virginian churchyard on Sunday resembles rather a race-course than a sepulchral ground. The ladies come to it in carriages and the men after dismounting make fast their horses to the trees. I was astounded on entering the yard to hear "steed threaten steed with high and boastful neigh." Nor was I less stunned by the rattling of carriage-wheels and the cracking of whips and the vociferations of the gentry to the negroes who accompanied them. But the discourse of Mr. Weems calmed every perturbation, for he preached the great doctrine of salvation as one who had felt its power. It was easy to discover that he felt what he said; and indeed so uniform was his piety that he might have applied to himself the words of the prophet: "My mouth shall be telling of the righteousness and salvation of Christ all the day long: for I know no end thereof."

After church I made my salutations to Parson Weems, and, having turned the discourse to divine worship, I asked him his opinion of the piety of the blacks. "Sir," said he, "no people in this country prize the Sabbath more seriously than do the trampled-down negroes. They are

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swift to hear; they seem to hear as for their lives. They are wakeful, serious, reverent, and attentive in God's house, and gladly embrace opportunities of hearing his word. Oh, it is sweet preaching, when people are desirous of hearing. Sweet feeding the flock of Christ, when they have so good an appetite.

"How, sir, did you like my preaching?" "Sir," cried I, "it was a sermon to pull down the proud, and humble the haughty. I have reason to believe that many of your congregation were under spiritual and scriptural conviction of their sins. Sir, you spoke home to sinners. You knocked at the door of their hearts."

"I grant that," said Parson Weems. "But I doubt (shaking his head) whether the hearts of many were not both barred and bolted against me."

A MAN WHO GETS THINGS DONE

"I DON'T want *The Star's* editorials to be a lot of literary essays. I want to GET THINGS DONE." This, according to a sketch in *The American Magazine* (February), is the chief aim of William Rockhill Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City *Star*. We read further:

To his fellow townspeople, who observe the things accomplished, he is a good deal of a mystery. They merely see a man of huge bulk, with a heavily marked face topped by white hair, going to and from his office in a touring-car, or driving through the beautiful residence suburb which he is building up. Of the man himself they know little except as they see him exprest in an institution—the newspaper which he edits, which embodies his personality, his restless energy, his consuming hatred for shams and special privilege. *The Star* he has made an essential part of the life of the town. It comes pounding on the door twice a day, and a Kansas City man remarked recently that in fifteen years of residence he had known only two families who didn't take the paper.

In Kansas City they say that he likes to dominate, which somehow is a characteristic of men of his type.

"I've tried at times to be gentle and diplomatic," he said one day, "but I've never done well in my stocking feet."

It is one of his axioms that *The Star* is failing in its duty if it is not going after some of the rascals hard enough to fetch frequent demands to "stop the paper."

But this passion for getting things done, for smashing ahead, is only the public expression of a personality that is singularly rich and wholesome and that touches life at an infinite number of points. His associates know him as a man with all the variety and freshness of interests of a boy.

He is ready to discuss with enthusiasm the marks of a dog, the typography of a rare first edition, the excellency of shorthorn cattle, the dwarfs of Velasquez, the

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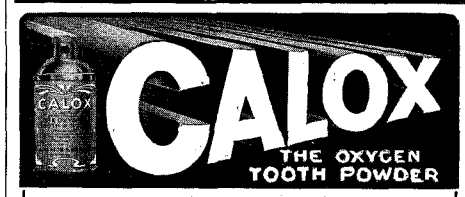

Most refreshing to the mouth. Whitens the teeth and prevents decay. Mixed with water, it produces peroxide of hydrogen.

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should be purchased for the following good reasons:

It is a PURE oil, so pure that it is positively free from disagreeable taste and odor. Children take it without persuasion. It digests readily, does not cling to the palate, and never "repeats."

It is made and bottled by Peter Moller at his own factory at the Norway fisheries—no adulteration possible.

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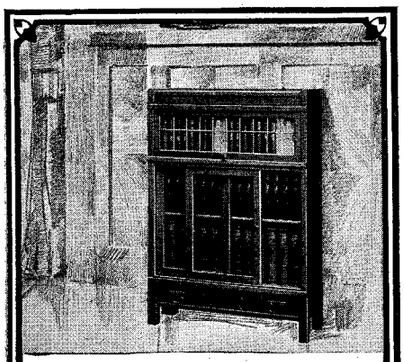

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part of the peasant women in the development of France, and the best way to make strawberry shortcake. The past doesn't interest him particularly except in its bearing on the present and the future. With his keen observation he has a whimsical humor that makes him the best companion in the world. He likes to eat, he likes to sleep, he likes his friends, he likes beautiful things, and he likes to be in the game. So he finds the proposition of living "bully."

PLOWING WITH DOGS

THAT the dog is practically the sole means of transportation, the only "common carrier," of the North is a familiar fact. But, according to the Rev. Egerton R. Young's recent book, "The Battle of the Bears," the dog-team can haul a plow as well as a sledge. To quote:

With the dogs the summer was generally one long, restful holiday. My Indian fisherman with his nets kept them well supplied with the daintiest of whitefish. So I felt perfectly justified in breaking in a little on that holiday by giving them the opportunity of helping me in my summer work.

With the help of my little son, who loved the dogs and was loved by them, I harnessed up eight of the biggest and strongest fellows, and, arranging them in four teams, we attached them to the plow as a farmer would his horses.

Then the work, or rather, at first, the fun began. The dogs had been trained to go on the jump, and so our greatest difficulty was to make them go slowly. When the word "*Marche!*"—"Go!"—was shouted, they sprang together in such unison and with such strength that the weight of the heavy steel plow in the stiff soil was as nothing to them.

I prided myself on being, for a missionary, a fairly good amateur plowman; but, in spite of all my skill and efforts, those eager dogs would sometimes get the point of the plow up, and before I could get it down into the soil again, they, with the pressure off, were away with a rush, and there was no stopping them until we were at the fence on the opposite side of the field.

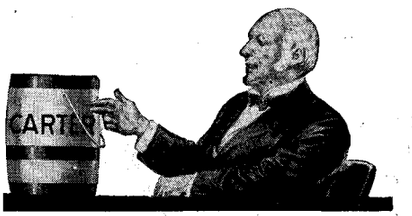
Sometimes we did fairly well by having my little son walk ahead, or rather between the two dogs of the first team. It was hard work for the little fellow, as he frequently tumbled down, and then two or three pairs of dogs would run over him before they were stopt. But, not a whit discouraged, he would scramble up out of the furrow and from among the dogs and traces, and beg to be allowed to try again.

Thus we experimented until we got the intelligent dogs to understand what was required of them. Then the work, altho of course laborious, was a great delight.

I plowed up my garden and the few little fields which I had, and after sowing my grain, harrowed it in with the dogs. They liked dragging the harrow better than the plow because I could let them go faster with it.

A Friend in Need.—"Here's the doctor again, miss. Don't you think he comes more often than he needs to?"

"It all depends; he may be very poor, Marie!"—*Frou-Frou.*



The Good Old Paint

An old gentleman recently remarked: "Twenty-five years ago paint never cracked or scaled. I've seen pure white lead paint wear ten years without a blemish."

That was before mixtures of chalk, clay, barytes, benzine and water began to pose as paint. Those days White Lead and Linseed Oil were applied straight, by practical painters.

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Please send immediately for our valuable free book, "Pure Paint," which tells how to test paint for purity—how to choose a harmonious color scheme. With the book we send a set of modern and practical color plates showing how real houses look when properly painted.

Carter White Lead Co.
12067 So. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
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For The Garden

The New Book of Biltmore Nursery—"Flowering Trees and Shrubs"—

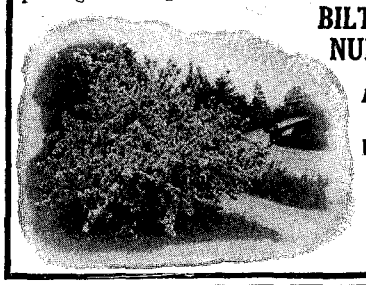
Gives full information as to the habits and characteristics of this class of ornamentals, and shows many of the best kinds as grown in typical gardens, lawns, and yards. In this way it suggests numerous pleasing ideas for planting home grounds, large and small.

A Hint of What this New Book Is Like

Flowering Crab-Apple, shown in the lower picture, is thus described by the book: "With perfume laden—sweet fragrance with every breath wafted here and there by spring's soft air; with harmony of color—blushing pink and rose from opening bud to falling flower so bright and fair; this is the call of the Wild Crab-Apple. The answer, gentle reader, you know too well, for who has not responded? Their dainty flowers, with enticing sweetness, make fast friends."

How You May Get a Copy Free

It cost a great deal of money to produce this book—some thirty cents a copy—and each copy takes **three cents** postage. No promiscuous distribution to persons not interested in home ground decoration is practicable, therefore, but we will gladly send a copy free of all charge to any one who wishes to plan the planting of home grounds.



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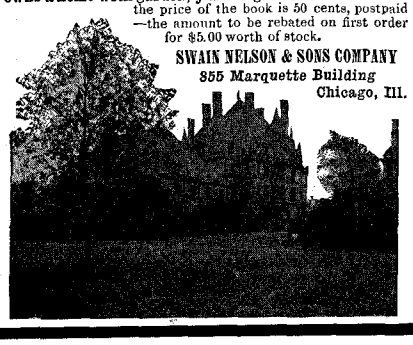
FEW HOMES REALLY REQUIRE ELABORATE PLANTING

In most cases, the desired results, in pleasing and restful surroundings, can best be secured from a limited number of specimens. These must be selected and planted with a definite purpose in view, of course, and it is equally necessary that they shall have full vigor when they leave the nursery, so that they lose no time as a result of transplanting. The portion of a planting by Nelson's Nurseries herewith shown gives a very concrete example of good judgment in the selection of trees and shrubs, both as to kind and quality.

NELSON'S NEW BOOK

"Landscapes Without Waiting"

We have just published a profusely illustrated book, describing the trees, plants and shrubs which our experience has shown to be well adapted to the Central West, and giving definite suggestions as to the purposes which are best served by each kind. "Landscapes Without Waiting" is an original book, in plan and contents, and will be found invaluable by any person interested in attractive outdoor surroundings. Each copy costs us over $1.00 and we cannot afford promiscuous distribution. **The book will be sent free, on application, however, to any person west of Pittsburg and east of the Rocky Mountains who owns a home with garden, yard or grounds.** To all others the price of the book is 50 cents, postpaid—the amount to be rebated on first order for $5.00 worth of stock.



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TALKS WITH LEE AND GRANT

AMONG the books of reminiscences which form really valuable additions to historical knowledge and indispensable aids to an intimate acquaintance with the past, the San Francisco *Argonaut* places "My Day," written recently by the wife of General Roger A. Pryor of the Confederate Army. One of her early acquaintances in Richmond was William Walker, the "Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny."

When he took leave of us, he gave me a perfect ambrotype picture of himself, probably the only genuine one extant. "Here I am, madam, and I've always been called an ugly fellow." I ventured the usual deprecatory remark, but he shook his head:

"I'm afraid there's no doubt about it! On my way here I heard a man close to my car window sing out, 'Whar's the Gray-eyed Man of Destiny?' As he was close to me, I leaned out and said in a low tone, '*Here*, my friend!' 'Friend nothin',' he sneered; 'an' you'd better take in your ugly mug.'"

Some time after General Pryor had been taken prisoner by Northern soldiers, General Lee visited Mrs. Pryor, and announced that her husband was about to be released on parole. She gives us some of the ensuing conversation:

"How long, madam, was General Pryor with me before he had a furlough?"

"He never had one, I think," I answered.

"Well, did I not take good care of him until we camped here so close to you?"

"Certainly," I said, puzzled to know the drift of these preliminaries.

"I sent him home to you, I remember," he continued, "for a day or two, and you let the Yankees catch him. Now he is coming back to be with you again on parole until he is exchanged. You must take better care of him in future."

I was too much overcome to do more than stammer a few words of thanks.

Presently he added, "What are you going to say when I tell the General that in all this winter you have never once been to see me?"

"Oh, General Lee," I answered, "I had too much mercy to join in your buttermilk persecution!"

"Persecution!" he said; "such things keep us alive! Last night, when I reached my headquarters, I found a card on my table with a hyacinth pinned to it, and these words: 'For General Lee, with a kiss!' He added, tapping his breast, "I have here my hyacinth and my card—*and I mean to find my kiss!*"

The General, however, was not released, but was kept as hostage for the safety of a Union officer whom the Confederate Government had threatened to execute. Mr. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, went to see Secretary Stanton on behalf of General Pryor, and found the Secretary with his daughter in his arms. Mr. McLean thought that this gave him an opening—

"This is a charming fireside picture, Mr. Secretary! I warrant that little lady cares nothing for war or the Secretary of

For The Garden

Farr's New Catalogue of Hardy Plant Specialties

A Book That is Unusual

Describing a wonderful collection of IRISES, PEONIES, and PHLOXES—everywhere acknowledged to be the most complete in this country—a quarter of a million Irises and Peonies, in upwards of a thousand varieties, besides Delphiniums, Poppies, Chrysanthemums and all the essentials of the Hardy Garden.

A RETROSPECT

A boy's garden on a prairie farm out in Iowa which developed a passionate love of "*growing things.*"

Then the great city and its cares, with "a nameless longing," till one day my doctor said: "Go back to the country and *dig.*"

A final surrender and an utter abandonment to an absorbing passion—*a man's garden* that long since overflowed, out into the open fields, a glorious riot of color, an intoxication of delight. Peonies, Irises, Phloxes—I *must* have them all, and for ten years I have gathered them from all over the world.

(*To be continued next month*)

The new catalogue is free to all who love hardy plants. Send for it today if you have a garden, and are interested

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Of all the forms of gardening, I know of none more filled with possibilities for a whole summer of enjoyment than the growing of Gladioli—if you start with my bulbs.

A few years ago I was an amateur, I have made a success with Gladioli, and so can you. I now devote *many acres to growing Gladioli* alone, and each year I harvest hundreds of varieties of the finest bulbs possible to produce.

My handsome book **"The Flower Superb,"** tells how YOU can make Meadowvale Farm Gladioli produce *splendid beds of bloom.* This magnificent book is profusely illustrated with scenes from Meadowvale Farm. I shall be pleased to send you a copy, free.

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War! She has her father, and that fills all her ambition."

"You never said a truer word, did he, pet?" pressing the curly head close to his bosom.

"Well, then, Stanton, you will understand my errand. There are curly heads down there in old Virginia weeping out their bright eyes for a father loved just as this pretty baby loves you."

"Yes, yes! Probably so," said Stanton.

"Now—there's Pryor——"

But before another word could be said, the Secretary of War pushed the child from his knee and thundered:

"He shall be hanged! Damn him!"

Of a visit made after the war to General Grant, who had once refused to intervene when General Pryor was a prisoner and in danger of his life, Mrs. Pryor gives the following account:

Altho I had visited Mrs. Grant, I had never seen the General. True, I had received many emphatic messages from him, but he had then required no answer. I began to wonder what I should find to say to him—to plan something very gentle and pleasing in return for his fire and brimstone. I remembered that he had once told one of my friends that he often regretted he had never studied medicine instead of military tactics. Clearly, if it could be brought about by a little skilful management, no more fitting response to the sulfurous remarks he had made to me at Petersburg could be imagined than something akin to the healing art.

"This is Ulysses, Mrs. Pryor," said Mrs. Grant, and my hour had come. He stood silent, throwing, after the manner of men, the burden of conversation upon the woman before him. Every idea forsook me! I did not, like Heine in the presence of Goethe, remark upon the excellent flavor of the plums at Jena, but I found nothing better to say than "How is it, General, that you permit Mrs. Grant to call you Ulysses?"

"Perhaps from imitation," he replied; "I know a General whose wife calls him Roger."

After lunch she showed Grant two bullets that had met in full flight and had been welded together, which her boys had found on the farm near Petersburg.

He laid it on the palm of his hand and looked at it long and earnestly.

"See, General," I said, "the bullets are welded together so as to form a perfect horseshoe—a charm to keep away witches and evil spirits."

But the General was not interested in amulets, charms, or evil spirits. After regarding it silently for a moment, he remarked:

"Those are minie-balls, shot from rifles of equal caliber. And they met precisely equidistant to a hair. This is very interesting, but it is not the only one in the world. I have seen one other, picked up at Vicksburg. Where was this found, and when?" he asked, as he handed the relic back to me. "At Petersburg, possibly."

"Yes," I answered; "but not when you were shelling the city. It was picked up on our farm after the last fight."

He looked at me with a humorous twinkle in his eye. "Now, look here," he said, "don't you go about telling people I shelled Petersburg."

For The Garden | For The Garden

EVERY EMPTY ENVELOPE COUNTS AS CASH

To secure for our annual catalogue the largest possible circulation, we make the following unusual offer: To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen, and who encloses **Ten Cents** (in stamps) we will mail the catalogue described below **and also send free of charge our "HENDERSON" COLLECTION OF SEEDS,** containing one packet each of *Giant Mixed Sweet Peas; Giant Fancy Pansies, Mixed; Giant Victoria Asters, Mixed; Henderson's Big Boston Lettuce; Freedom Tomato and Henderson's Blood Turnip Beet* in a coupon envelope, which when emptied and returned will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to $1.00 and upward.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

is the title of our 1910 catalogue. It is a book of 200 pages with 700 photo engravings direct from nature, 8 superb colored and duotone plates of vegetables and flowers. Complete and thorough in every respect, it embodies the results of sixty years practical experience. We believe it is the best we have ever issued, and the premier horticultural publication of the year.

In addition, all ordering from this advertisement will receive a copy of our **Garden Guide and Record,** which we consider one of our most valuable publications. A handbook of condensed cultural information of which one of our customers who has had an advance copy, says: *"It is the most complete, concise and comprehensive book of its kind."*

PETER HENDERSON & Co. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Something Swell.—MR. BIGHEART—"Wiggins, old boy, we have raised $50 to get the boss a Christmas present, and we want something that will make a show for the money—something that will look big, you know. Can't you suggest something?"

WIGGINS—"Sure. Buy $50 worth of rice and boil it."—*Men and Women.*

His Congratulations.—A young Concord lawyer had a foreign client in police court the other day. It looked rather black for the foreigner, and the Concord man fairly outdid himself in trying to convince the magistrate that his client was innocent.

The lawyer dwelt on the other's ignorance of American customs, his straightforward story, and enough other details to extend the talk fully fifteen minutes. His client was acquitted.

In congratulating the freed man the lawyer held out his hand in an absent tho rather suggestive manner. The client grasped it warmly.

"Dot was a fine noise you make," he said, "Tanks. Goo'-by."—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

Still Catching Up.—A man who was traveling in the Ozark Mountains on horseback stop in before a typical Arkansas farmhouse to inquire the way. "What's the news?" asked the mountaineer, as he leaned his lank frame against the fence and pulled his long beard thoughtfully.

On finding that what had become a part of history was news to him, the traveler asked why he did not take some weekly or monthly periodical that he might keep in touch with the world at large.

"Wal," said the old native, "when my pa died, nine years ago, he left me a stack of newspapers that high"—indicating a height of about three feet—"and I ain't done readin' of 'em yet."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Merger.—REGULAR CUSTOMER—"There used to be two or three little bald spots on the crown of my head, away back. Are they there yet?"

BARBER—"No, sir; it ain't so bad as all that. Where those spots used to be, sir, there's only one now."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Near-Spheres.—Two traveling salesmen, detained in a little village hotel, were introduced to a crazy little billiard table and a set of balls which were of a uniform, dirty-gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" asked one of the guests.

"Oh," replied the landlord, "you soon get to know them by their shape.—*Success.*

The Cheapest Way.—A Scotchman and his wife were coming from Leith to London by boat. When off the Yorkshire coast a great storm arose, and the vessel had several narrow escapes from foundering.

"O, Sandy," moaned his wife, "I'm na afeard o' deein', but I dinna care to dee at sea."

"Dinna think o' deein' yet," answered Sandy, "but when ye do, ye'd better be drooned at sea than anywhere else."

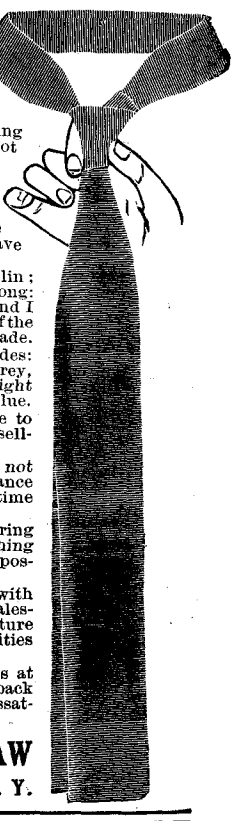
"An' why, Sandy?" asked his wife.

"Why?" exclaimed Sandy. "Because ye wouldna cost sae muckle to bury."—*Home Herald.*

Send Me $1.00

For Two

FOUR-IN-HAND TIES



with the distinct understanding that the ties I furnish will not show pin holes or wrinkle up like ordinary silk or satin ties.

If they do back goes your money.

I have been studying the tie question for a long time and have solved the problem.

My ties are made of Silk Poplin; are 2 inches wide and 46 inches long; are reversible (double wear), and I guarantee them to outwear any of the high-priced silk or satin ties made.

Made in the following shades: Red, Old Rose, White, Green, Grey, Black, Brown, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c to $1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you not only save money but the annoyance of shopping, and at the same time get a high-grade article.

My interesting booklet covering my entire line of men's furnishing goods will be sent you free for postal request.

My business is done direct with the consumer. I employ no salesmen nor agents. I manufacture myself or buy in large quantities at the manufacturer's price.

My motto is high-grade goods at first cost prices, and money back every time if customer is dissatisfied.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW

289 River Street Troy, N. Y.

Preferred Cumulative Participating

TREASURY STOCK

7% Guaranteed Now Paying 8%

We are an established, well-rated manufacturing concern, making a nationally known brand of a staple, big-selling product—a house with branches in many cities (possibly one in your city); salesmen covering the entire country—a house whose advertising has appeared for years in the leading magazines—and is appearing now.

To establish more branches and enlarge our present factory output, we are offering a portion of our Treasury Stock in blocks of from $100 up. The nature of our plans permits us to make the investment **easy for you to handle**—and absolutely safe.

A Guaranteed Investment

Stock has a **fixed** value of $100 per share—is preferred as to assets of over **half a million dollars.** Dividends of 7% are guaranteed—and **must be paid.** Stock is participating—we are now paying dividends **in excess** of our guarantee.

If you are interested in an investment for income—not speculation—write for full particulars. Ask any specific question you like.

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LONG-CRITCHFIELD CORPORATION

Corn Exchange National Bank Building
Chicago, Ill.

5 1/2 % INVESTMENTS 6%

Clergymen, attorneys, physicians, business men and institutions of every kind, all invest funds in our First Farm Mortgages. 5½% and 6%; write for booklet "A" and list.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
or Minneapolis, Minn.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label

Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

Auto Masseur REDUCES

40 DAY FREE TRIAL BOTH SEXES

So confident am I that simply wearing it will permanently remove all superfluous flesh that I mail it free, without deposit. When you see your shapeliness speedily returning I know you will buy it. **Try it at my expense. Write to-day.**

PROF. BURNS Dept. 204 No. 1800 Broadway, New York

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The man that is "Always Tired-Out" will soon be worn-out.

If the day's work fags you,—

If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion,—

If a sleepless night spoils the next day—then you are *not normal*, but are below par, unnecessarily, yes, and shamefully.

You were given a body that had an abundant *reserve fund of energy* to draw upon in just such hours of need.

The **Thompson Course** of Exercise is a rational, pleasant and easy means of securing and maintaining that reserve power which your body originally had and which you have dissipated by unthinking neglect.

My course is different from any other in that it regenerates (by natural movements scientifically applied) the *governors* of the bodily machine, i. e., the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, etc. All these are *muscles* and can be strengthened by proper exercise. Yet it is an amazing fact that until my Course was evolved, no systematic treatment existed that was based on this axiomatically natural method.

The clearness of your mind, the strength of your nerves, your hopefulness and joy in living, all depend on the tone and vigor of your vital organs.

I offer you something that will benefit every inch of your body and mind through every minute of your life, and I offer it on free-trial-terms that make it impossible for you to lose a penny.

Are you interested enough in making yourself a normal human being to send for and read my book, "Human Energy" (sent free and postpaid)? You will find it very startling yet obviously true.

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It supports your book or magazine, allowing you to concentrate entirely on your reading. Attaches to chair or rocker in three seconds. Adjustable. Send for it. $2.50 postpaid. Oxidized copper or nickel-plated.

The Rest-U Book Holder Co.

Dept. D. **CLEVELAND, O.**

Her Success.—LOUISIANA COLE (writing home)—"Mammy sure'll be pleased! She done said when I came No'th: 'Yo'll nebber git no place in New Yawk, chile'—an' here I'se done had six places de fust month!"—*Puck.*

Handy Things to Have.—"Hard-workin' wife you've got, Bill."

"Yes, I wish I'd a couple more like her."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Comfort.—EXCITED INDIVIDUAL—"See here, Mr. Bangs, you're a scoundrel of the first water. When I bought that horse I supposed I was getting a good, sound animal, but he's spavined and blind, and got the staggers. Now, I want to know what you're going to do about it?"

BANGS—"Something ought to be done, that's a fact."

EXCITED INDIVIDUAL—"Well, I should say there ought."

BANGS—"Well, I'll give you the name of a good veterinary surgeon; it's a shame to allow the horse to suffer in that way."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

A Calamity.—'ARRY—"Wot's yer 'urry, Bill?"

BILL—"I've got to go to work."

'ARRY—"Work? Why, wot's the matter with the missis? Ain't she well?"—*Illustrated Bits.*

Did He Get It?—"Now, Mr. Janus, I don't see how with your salary you can afford to smoke such expensive cigars," remarked a merchant severely to one of his clerks.

"You're right, sir," responded Janus. "I can't; I ought to have a bigger salary!"—*Judy.*

Hard Luck.—CALLER—"How pleased you must be to find that your new cook is a stayer."

HOSTESS—"My dear, don't mention it! She's a stayer all right, but unfortunately she's not a cook."—*Boston Transcript.*

An Inducement.—LADY—"I want to put in this advertisement for a cook. It will go in three lines, won't it?"

CLERK (after counting)—"No, madam. We'll have to charge you for four lines; but you can put in four more words if you wish."

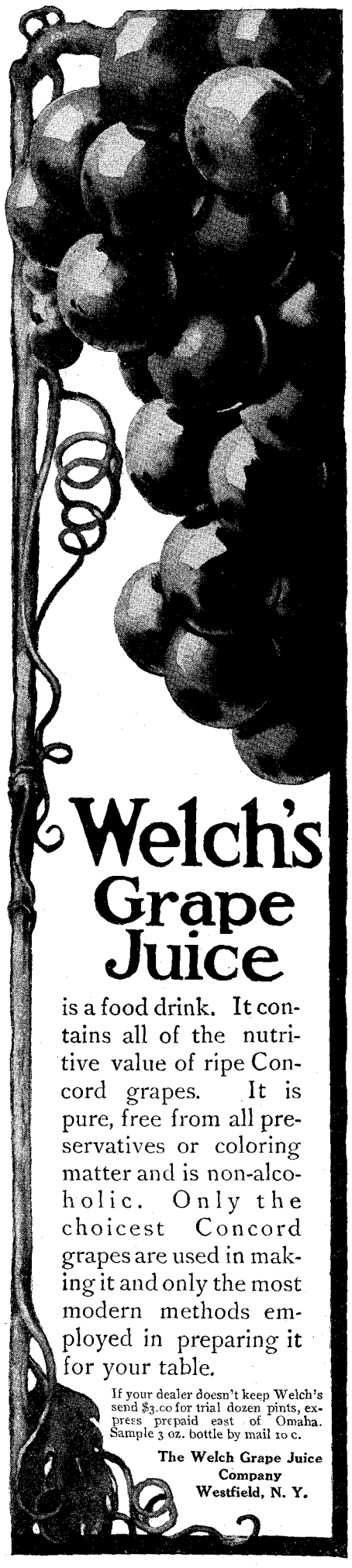
LADY (suddenly inspired)—"Say 'Policeman stationed opposite corner!'"—*Answers.*

Getting Rid of It.—DUSTY RHODES—"I wouldn't have to ask for help, but I've a lot of real estate on me hands that I can't get rid of."

MRS. RURALL—"Try soft soap and boiling water."—*Life.*

Forearmed.—"With all your wealth are you not afraid of the proletariat?" asked the delver in sociological problems.

"No, I aint," snapt Mrs. Newrich. "We boil all our drinkin' water."—*Philadelphia Record.*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Grape
Juice
is a food drink. It contains all of the nutritive value of ripe Concord grapes. It is pure, free from all preservatives or coloring matter and is non-alcoholic. Only the choicest Concord grapes are used in making it and only the most modern methods employed in preparing it for your table.
If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Sample 3 oz. bottle by mail 10 c.
The Welch Grape Juice Company
Westfield, N. Y.

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HOW MUCH ARE YOUR FEET WORTH?

Ask Your Lawyer and Your Doctor

Your lawyer will tell you that courts and juries assess the value of feet at from $1250.00 each for laboring men up to many thousands of dollars each for men in higher walks of life. But no amount of money will repay the actual loss of feet through accident, or their disability through neglect or carelessness.

Your doctor will tell you that feet are important nerve central stations and that the effect of constant irritation of foot nerves by **aching corns** throws the whole nervous system out of order and warps a naturally sunny disposition into a perpetual grouch

ANTICOR

The Safety Corn Shaver

is the most important invention of modern times because it

SAVES FEET

It enables you to shave away; in shavings 1/100 of an inch thin, the dead tissue of corns and foot callouses that makes walking a torture, and cripples your progress by constant nerve irritation.

It is simple, safe and sure. Cannot pain or cut healthy tissue if used according to plain instructions. Gives immediate relief—in only two minutes per corn. Results in permanent relief by giving Nature a chance to replace abnormal callouses with natural tissue.

Under Every Roof There Is a Corn.

How Many In Your Home?

In every thousand of adult population there are 800 at least that suffer from corns.

Stop risking crippled feet or even more serious results from trimming corns with unsafe, unsanitary instruments.

Stop wasting money in fruitless attempts to temporize with corns. **Remove them** with ANTICOR and learn the luxury and economy of sound, efficient feet.

PRICES
Nickel-plated, $1.00
Silver-plated, 2.00
Gold-plated, 3.00
In velvet lined box.

AT ALL GOOD DEALERS

Drug, hardware, jewelry, shoe, department stores, etc.

OR BY MAIL

on receipt of price and your address if your dealer cannot supply you.

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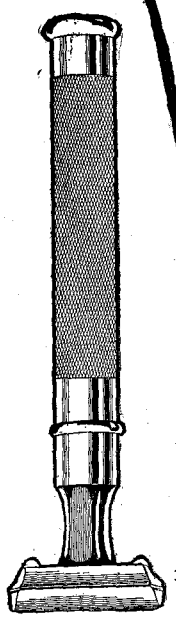
NEW YORK



EXACT SIZE

Erased.—"Is there any soup on the bill of fare?"

"No, sir—there was, but I wiped it off."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Spiritual Gifts.—"Did you like the brandied peaches I sent you, father?"

"Yes, my dear, and particularly the spirit in which they were sent."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 5.—The German Reichstag passes the tariff agreement with the United States.

February 6.—Rostand's "Chanticleer" is presented in Paris.

Former Vice-President Fairbanks having refused to cancel an address before the American Methodist Church in Rome, the Pope refuses to receive him.

February 7.—King Gustaf of Sweden is operated on for appendicitis.

February 9.—Engineers and conductors of the National Railways of Mexico reach an agreement with their employers, averting a strike.

The Moret ministry in Spain resigns, and is succeeded by a new Cabinet under Canalejas.

John Redmond is reelected Chairman of the Irish Nationalists.

February 10.—John Redmond announces that the Nationalist policy will be to subordinate everything to Home Rule, even their support of the Budget to be conditioned by this.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 5.—Senator Flint, of California, announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

February 7.—Wade H. Ellis resigns as assistant to the Attorney-General in order to take charge of the Republican campaign in Ohio.

The Administration Federal Incorporation Bill is introduced in the Senate.

February 9.—The Senate passes a bill providing for an investigation of the cost of living, and also a bill making Commander Peary a rear-admiral.

The House Naval Committee decides to allow Secretary Meyer to try, for a year, his plan for reorganization of the Navy.

[GENERAL

February 4.—A Federal jury, sitting in Hartford, return a verdict carrying $222,000 damages against the boycotting union hatters of Danbury.

The steamer *Kentucky* founders off Hatteras, her captain and crew of forty-six men being saved by the *Alamo*, which was summoned by wireless.

1,200 machinists strike in the shops of the Bethlehem Steel Works, Bethlehem, Pa.

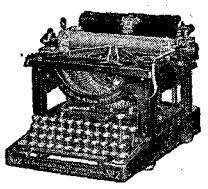
The headquarters of the medical-supply department of the United States Army is burned in New York, the loss approaching $1,000,000.

February 5.—Eleven miners are killed in a mine explosion near Indiana, Pa.

February 8.—The New York State Senate begins its investigation of the Allds bribery charges.

A bill is introduced into the New York State Senate providing for a referendum vote by women to determine whether they desire the franchise.

February 9.—Fire in the Brighton stockyards, Boston, causes damage of half a million dollars.



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L. C. SMITH OLIVER UNDERWOOD

or **any other** standard typewriter—Remington, Smith Premier, Underwood, etc.

At 1/4 to 1/2 MFR'S PRICES

We Will RENT any machine to you AT $3 PER MONTH

and will send on application our **special proposition** APPLYING RENTAL ON PRICE which gives the opportunity to purchase on easy conditions, with full freedom to return it unless perfectly suited. No offer can be fairer. Write for full particulars and Catalog 38.

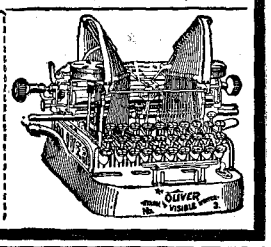
THE TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM

92-94 Lake St., Chicago. Established 1892

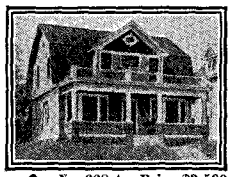
Gents: Please send Illustrated Catalog and details of your Rental-Purchase Plan. Machine I am most interested in is .....

Name.....

Address.....



A Big $1 Offer—"KEITH'S"



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for six months and a copy of my new book

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Keith's monthly magazine is the recognized authority on planning and Decorating Homes. $1.50 year. News stands 15c. copy. Each 64-page issue gives several designs by leading architects.

My other books for Home-builders are:

100 designs for Attractive Homes, $2,000 to $4,000	$1.00
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Any one of these books and "Keith's" one year	**2.00**
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Testimonials from Customers: A merchant writes: "*I never saw a printing press in my life before, but printed good circular first day.*" A pastor writes: "*It helps my church work.*" Young man says: "*I made $12 evenings in one week.*" YOU can do as well, or better.

6% The 6% interest per annum which our Secured Certificates yield with no deductions of any kind, is payable by attached coupons monthly, quarterly or semi-annually.

Write for free booklet "F."

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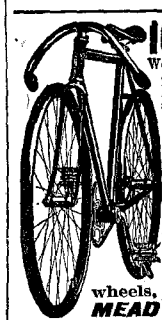
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $400,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY, U.



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We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait,** write it now

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

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SPECIAL 60-DAY OFFER TO INTRODUCE OUR LATEST LARGE, POWERFUL ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, WITH SOLAR EYE-PIECE

FACE TO FACE WITH THE SUN!

See the Spots on the Sun.

NEEDED ON FARM, SEA OR RANCH. BY MAIL INSURED, $1.20

POSITIVELY such a good telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of Europe, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3½ feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAP on each end to exclude dust, etc., with **POWERFUL LENSES,** scientifically ground and adjusted. GUARANTEED BY THE MAKER. Heretofore Telescopes of this size have been sold from $5.00 to $8.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments; and no farmer should be without one. **OBJECTS MILES AWAY** are brought to view with astonishing clearness. Sent by express for $1 safely packed; if by rail insured, $1.20. Our new catalogue of Watches, etc., sent with each order. This is a grand offer and you should not miss it. **WE WARRANT** each Telescope **JUST AS REPRESENTED** or money refunded. **WHAT A TOURIST SAYS:** NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1905. Messrs. KIRTLAND BROS. & CO. GENTLEMEN: I had with me on my recent European trip one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I had the pleasure of observing an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent concealed. Your Solar eye-piece is a great thing. Its value to me on this occasion was many times greater than the entire outlay for the Telescope. Yours truly, L. S. HENRY.

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Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

Summer Travel
—AND—
Summer Homes

THE Vacation Season, which will soon be here, presents problems which thousands of well-to-do families are already endeavoring to solve. For those who contemplate a trip abroad, there is the problem of where to go and how to go there. For the stay-at-homes there is the problem of selecting a Summer Home. Shall it be at the Seashore, in the Mountains, or where?

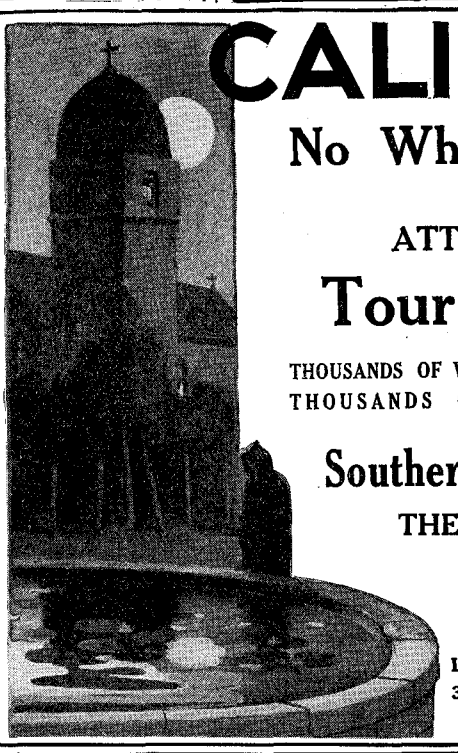
Those of our readers who are planning a foreign tour should consult the varied announcements of thoroughly reliable Travel Managements which appear in our Travel and Resort Directory.

Those who have a Summer Home to select will find assistance in the Real Estate Department of our March 5th issue. In this number will appear offerings of attractive Summer Places which may be purchased or leased advantageously for the 1910 season. Watch for this issue.

Should you have a bungalow, cottage or a summer place of any kind which you want to dispose of, place it before our readers *now*. May we tell you how? Address a postal to

Advertising Department,

The Literary Digest



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ATTRACTIONS FOR THE

Tourist and Settler

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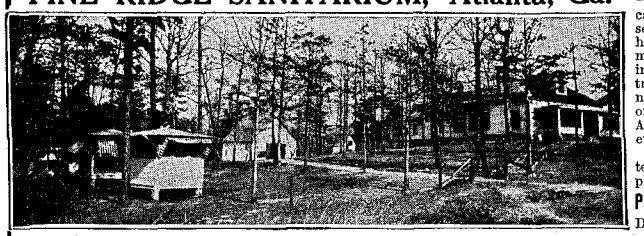

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MODERN in every respect and thoroughly equipped to handle the most severe cases. Located in the famous Pine Ridge section of Georgia, at the very top of the highest point in Fulton County, just 4½ miles from Atlanta. Has natural drainage in all directions. Each and every case treated according to its own individual needs. Rates reasonable. Medical report of cases treated from July 10, 1908, to August 10, 1909, shows a complete recovery of 82 6-7 per cent.

Write for handsome illustrated booklet, telling why Pine Ridge Sanitarium is the place for you.

PINE RIDGE SANITARIUM, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Geo. Brown, President — Dr. J. M. Crawford, Vice-President
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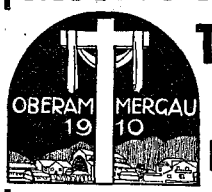
MARSTERS TOURS To EUROPE



Via the **Mediterranean** and **Italy**, April 2, May 14, June 21 and 25, July 2.
Via the **British Isles**, June 4, 15, 25 and 29, July 2, 5, 8 and 30, August 10.
Via the **Continent**, July 5 and 6.
Tour of all **Switzerland**, June 23.

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Send for our beautiful new booklet — Small Select Parties

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"MY ODYSSEY"

An article by Henry Turner Bailey, the well-known writer and lecturer, appears on another page of this issue of **The Literary Digest**. It is a graphic description of a cruise on the **Yacht Athena** in **The Mediterranean**. Similar cruises to Sicily, Greece, Turkey, Dalmatia on the **Athena** are available for American travellers this coming Spring and Summer. Send for "Cruises of the Athena." Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

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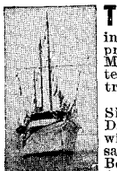

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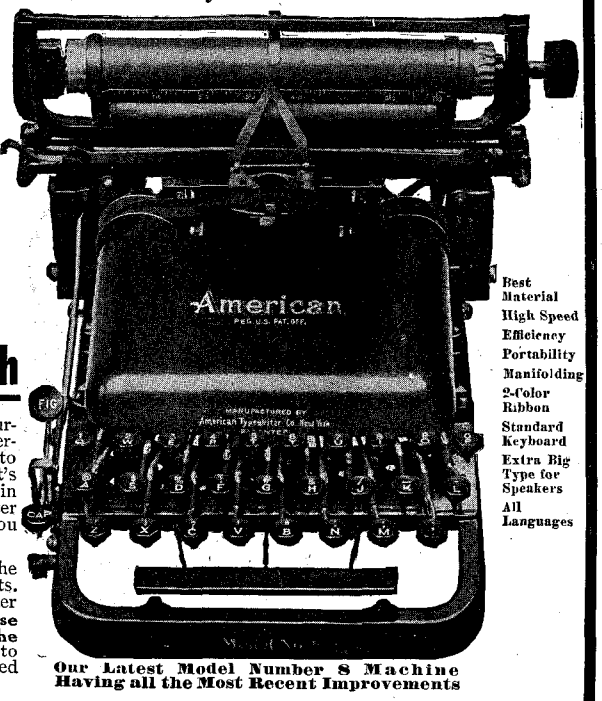

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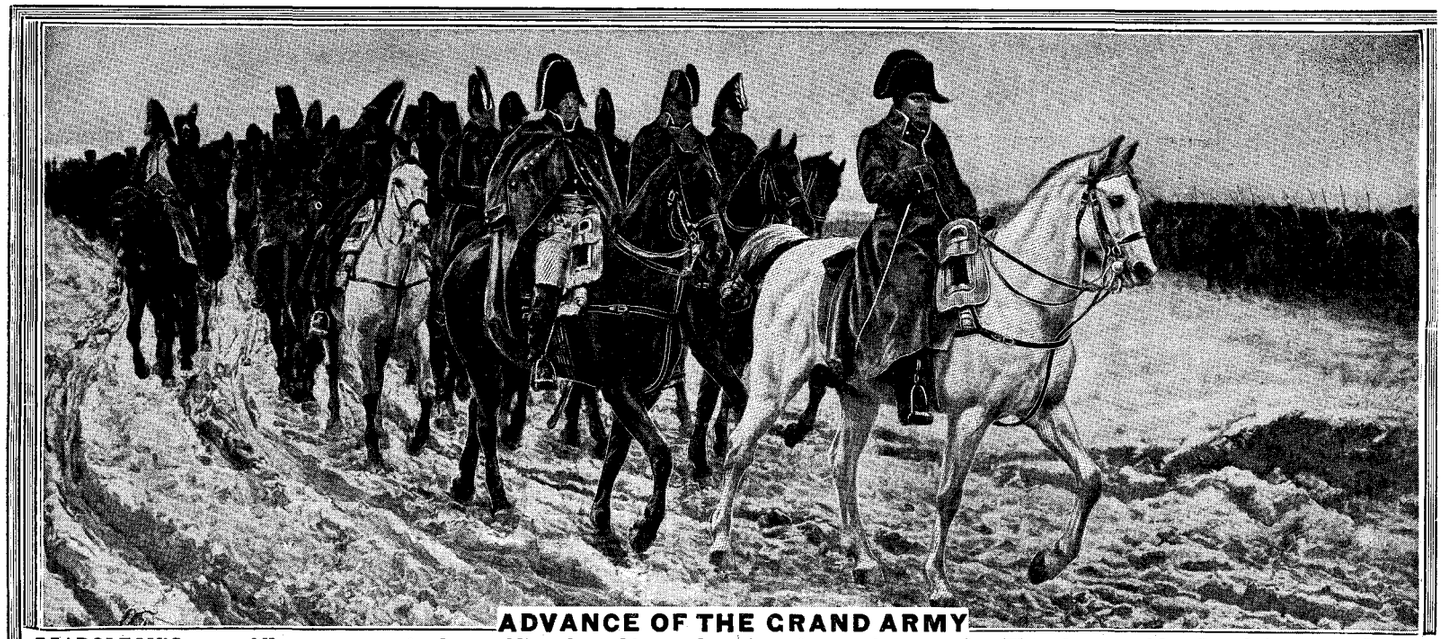

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